



ESTONIAN UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES
Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences

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**THE POTENTIAL OF URBAN WILD: INFORMAL URBAN
NATURAL SPACES IN TARTU**

**LOODUSLIKE ROHEALADE POTENTSIAAL TARTU LINNA
MITTEAMETLIKE ALADE NÄITEL**

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Curriculum in Landscape Architecture

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**Lihthitsents lõputöö salvestamiseks ja üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemiseks
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<p>The following thesis researches informal natural wild spaces. These areas are known as problematic and unused spaces, however, as natural areas in an urban environment, they have significant unrecognized potential. This study aims to define informal natural spaces in Tartu and research what the residents' perceptions are in connection to unmaintained and wild green areas. Two methodologies have been used; the first was to create a typology of informal green spaces in Tartu. For the second methodology, an online questionnaire was conducted amongst Tartu residents to find out how locals determine informal urban wild spaces, how they are used, what is valued and what changes are wanted to see. As a result, it was found that Tartu residents had primarily positive opinions about informal wild spaces. Locals benefit from being in these areas that formal parks may not provide. Important values were opportunities to do different activities in natural areas, be in fresh air, quiet and natural environment. The main concerns were considered poor access and untidiness, which included unmaintained vegetation and litter. People's opinions and perceptions about these areas are much influenced by their own preferences. For example, some did not like unmaintained and wild vegetation, but others did. The results show the potential of informal spaces. The following studies can explore how informal green spaces could be improved and included in urban planning processes.</p>			
Keywords: urban wild, landscape perception, benefits of urban wilderness, Tartu			

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<p>Käesolev lõputöö uurib Tartu mitteametlikke looduslikke rohealasid. Neid alasid peetakse tihti problemaatilisteks kasutamata aladeks, kuid loodulike aladena linna keskkonnas on neil suur ära tundmata potentsiaal. Töö eesmärk on määratleda mitteametlikud rohealad Tartus ja uurida millised on tartlaste tajud seoses hooldamata ja looduslike rohealadega. Kasutatud on kahte meetodikat, millest esimene oli koostada tüpoloogia mitteametlikest rohealades Tartus. Teise meetodina viidi läbi internetipõhine küsitlus Tartu elanike seas, et teada saada, kuidas kohalikud määratlevad mitteametlikku linnaloodust, kuidas neid alasid kasutatakse, mida väärtustatakse ja milliseid muutusi soovitakse näha. Tulemusteks leiti, et tartlastel olid eelkõige positiivsed arvamused mitteametlikest looduslikest rohealadest. Kohalikud saavad nendes alades viibides kasu, mida ametlikud pargid ei pruugi pakkuda. Olulisteks väärtusteks peeti võimalusi teha erinevaid tegevusi looduskeskkonnas, viibida värskes õhus, vaikuses ja looduses. Peamisteks probleemideks nende alade juures peeti halba ligipääsetavust ja korrastamatust, mille hulka kuulus hooldamata taimestik ja prügi. Inimeste arvamused ja tundmused nendest aladest on palju mõjutatud nende endi eelistustest. Näiteks, osale ei meeldinud hooldamata ja metsik taimestik, aga teistele meeldis. Tulemused näitavad, milline on mitteametlike alade potentsiaalsus. Järgnevates uurimustes on võimalik uurida, kuidas saaks mitteametlikke rohealasid täiendada ja kaasata linnaplaneerimises.</p>			
Märksõnad: linnaloodus, maastiku taju, looduslike linnaalade kasu, Tartu			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	6
1. LITERATURE REVIEW	9
1.1 Informal urban wild spaces	9
1.2 Perception of wild spaces	10
1.2.1 Preferences influence on perception	11
1.2.2 Knowledge influence on perception	12
1.3 Benefits of urban wild	13
1.4 Concerns in visiting with urban wild spaces	14
1.5 (Informal) green areas in Estonia and Tartu	15
2. METHODOLOGY	18
2.1 Data gathering methods	18
2.2 Typology of sites in Tartu	19
2.2.1 Type 1 – Urban woodland	25
2.2.2 Type 2 – Riverside	25
2.2.3 Type 3 – Empty Lot	25
2.2.4 Type 4 – Semi-formal forest parks	26
2.2.5 Type 5 – Green verges	27
2.2.6 Type 6 – Protected grassland	28
2.2.7 Type 7 – Unimproved neglected land	29
2.3 Questionnaire	31
3. RESULTS	32
3.1 Background information	32
3.2 Identifying the characteristics of urban wild	34
3.3 Urban wild spaces in Tartu and visitation rate	36
3.4 Perception of all urban wild types	39
3.5 Perceptions of selected urban wild spaces in Tartu	40
3.5.1 Perception of Jänese hiking trail	41
3.5.2 Perception of Raja park	44
3.5.3 Perception of Ihaste forest	45
3.5.4 Perception of Sadama railway path	47
3.5.5 Perception of Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve	48
4. DISCUSSION	49
4.1 Difference in definition and visitation	49

4.2 Potential of informal urban wild spaces	50
4.2.1 Types of urban wild	51
CONCLUSION	54
KOKKUVÕTE	56
REFERENCES	58
APPENDIXES	61
Appendix 1. Questions of online questionnaire (in english).	61
Appendix 2. Results of a questionnaire presented on the table.	63
Appendix 3. Open question answers.	67

INTRODUCTION

According to Ritchie & Roser (2018) research, more than 4 billion people live in urban environments globally, according to 2018 data. It has been predicted that by the year 2050, about 7 billion people will live in urban environments, which would be more than two-thirds of the world population (Ritchie & Roser 2018). Green spaces are a vital part of a well functioning city and for people's health and well-being. In a broader sense, these urban green spaces can be divided into the strongly human-influenced formal public spaces (Farahani & Maller 2019) and the less managed and influenced informal green spaces (Hofmann *et al.* 2012). The latter are known more as untouched spaces with concerns and negative feelings towards them (Mckinney *et al.* 2017), although the value of these areas is significant. There are many studies done about the benefits of green spaces (Farahani & Maller 2019). However, not all green areas are the same and offer similar benefits (Konijnendijk 2012). The benefits of informal green spaces, which can have many different types, are less known (*Ibid.* 2012). Informal green spaces are perceived more as wild leftover spaces that are part of urban renewal (Farahani & Maller 2019), and their potential can be overlooked. It is essential to preserve these natural spaces for growing cities where people can experience nature even in urban environments.

The following thesis studies the benefits and perceptions of informal green spaces. This research aims to find out the potential of these areas and how informal urban wild spaces can be part of the urban structure and part of peoples' everyday lives. The study area of this thesis is Tartu, Estonia, where the specific informal green spaces have not been identified. Since these spaces are part of the city structure and can hold vast spaces in the urban environment, the study aims to discover the potential of these areas in the small and growing city of Tartu. It is necessary to understand the perception of these spaces to determine the potential.

The structure of this thesis follows the literature review of the important topics of research already done. The following chapter describes the methods used for this study and how the data is analysed. Next, the results are presented with figures and tables, and lastly, the findings are discussed, and the thesis is concluded in English and Estonian. Used references are listed, and necessary appendixes are presented at the end.

Two methodologies are used to reach the results. The first method used in this thesis is forming a typology of informal urban wild spaces. This typology is specific to Tartu city. Characteristics of each type are described. The second method used is forming an online questionnaire to determine the perception of urban wild spaces in Tartu amongst residents.

The following research aims to identify informal urban wild spaces in Tartu. To find out how residents identify wild spaces in Tartu, how they use these areas and what they value. To understand the perception of the urban wild in Tartu amongst residents. The potential of these areas is defined, and recommendations can be given on how informal green spaces can be developed and established in planning processes from residents' perspective. The following research questions help to fulfil the task of this study:

1. What is the perception of wild nature in Tartu amongst residents?
2. What positive and negative feelings emerge while being in urban wild spaces?
3. Why they visit these areas, and why they do not?
4. What benefits urban wild nature has on people?
5. What is the potential of wild spaces in urban areas?

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following chapter brings out the previous research done on the topic of this thesis. It is explained how several researchers define informal urban areas and wild spaces. The chapters include how people perceive urban wilderness in their neighbourhood landscapes in the examples from various cities. It is described how benefits and concerns about informal wild urban spaces are recognised in different studies. An overview of these areas in Estonia and Tartu is also described.

1.1. Informal urban wild spaces

Informal urban green areas are open spaces without any distinct boundary, which often are not planned in cities, instead, they emerged by accident resulting in negligence (Akkerman & Cornfeld 2010). Informal spaces, often seen as empty and meaningless, significantly contrast the surrounding formal places, the designed and controlled (Farahani & Maller 2019). Informal green spaces are often seen as reserved places for future development and urban renewal (*Ibid.* 2019).

Informal urban green areas are referred to in many different ways. Farahani and Maller (2019) bring out over 15 different phrases of informal green spaces named by various authors, including "wild spaces". Wilderness is the opposite of civilization, one natural the other unnatural (Cronon 1996). Wilderness in urban areas is still shaped by humans (Mckinney *et al.* 2017). Informal green spaces are part of the city structures and are being influenced by the processes of cities, however, within their borders, they are often taken over by nature (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). While typical urban parks are open, small and firmly moulded through human hands, urban wild spaces are defined as large, difficult to reach and navigate in the space (*Ibid.* 2019). They are often overgrown with spontaneous vegetation (Mckinney *et al.* 2017; Rupprecht & Byrne 2014a; Threlfall & Kendal 2018), which have remained untouched natural areas (Cronon 1996). They are less or not maintained and have little human interference in general (Hofmann *et al.* 2012).

Wilderness and wild spaces are different in cities because of human involvement like management, which is why there are also different kinds of wild in several places in cities (Threlfall & Kendal, 2018). Informal wild spaces can be different ecosystems like woodlands, grasslands and wetlands, represented in various types (Mckinney *et al.* 2017). For example, Rupprecht & Byrne (2014a) identified nine informal green space types in Brisbane, Australia and Sapporo, Japan – street verges, lots, gap, railway, brownfield, waterside, structural, microsite, power line. Each of them was different in size, vegetation and use.

1.2. Perception of wild spaces

Perception of wilderness and urban wild spaces are translated into different ways of understanding. It is more than just the physical environment that is viewed but rather, a representational approach can be taken (Waterton 2019). Perception has many different dimensions (Carmona *et al.* 2010). It can be interpreted and translated through the stimulation of senses – sight, sound, smell and touch (*Ibid.* 2010). Through senses, the landscape is processed and understood as emotions (Waterton 2019).

As sight is the most dominant sense, it offers the most information, compared to hearing and smell that are less developed senses and therefore give less information, however, they are emotionally intense senses. Touch is experienced with the sensations felt with feet, buttocks and fingers. Next to sensational perception, cognitive experience determines how we translate the information and make sense of our surroundings. From an affective aspect, it is understood how the surrounding makes us feel. When interpreting our surroundings, it is grasped how we process information, give meaning to it, and connect with our past experiences and memories. The surrounding is also evaluated according to what is valued and preferred in the environment. (Carmona *et al.* 2010)

Perceptions can vary according to how individuals interpret their surrounding. It is influenced by factors like gender, age, lifestyle, and how long they have lived in the perceived landscape. (Carmona *et al.* 2010). Bauer (2005) brings out environmental aspects that influence the perception and determine the human-nature relationship. The aspects she brought up were beauty, diversity, contrast, usefulness (economic and leisure-oriented, security, past as

reference point and freedom from regulations (Bauer 2005). From these several factors, perceptions are formed, and positive and negative feelings emerge.

1.2.1. Preferences influence on perception

Perception shows how people connect with nature and engage with landscapes (Gobster *et al.* 2007). People associate themselves with their surrounding landscapes and prefer to be in aesthetic landscapes, which are also more protected, and improvement is often not accepted (Nassauer 1995; Gobster *et al.* 2007). These represent their identity, express wealth and power, and when these landscapes and gardens are not taken care of, then people judge. (Nassauer 1995).

In Western history, the wilderness was seen as sacred, valuable and strongly idealised by culture, but it was also a place of fear and desolation (Konijnendijk 2012). Generally, informal urban wild spaces are perceived negatively (Mckinney *et al.* 2017). They are seen as uninviting and unattractive. They usually look messy (Nassauer 1995) and untended, which is related to a higher level of negative emotions (Farahani & Maller 2019). Different ecosystems need some design to look attractive and accepted by the culture or orderly frame like straight rows of trees, mowed roadsides and no unwanted weeds (Nassauer 1995). Preferences of vegetation are different (Nassauer 1995), but some maintenance is generally preferred – tended and clean look (Rupprecht & Byrne 2014b). Cultural and picturesque landscapes look managed, not wild (Nassauer 1995). People like managed landscapes near their homes but also like wilder green areas, like forests, close to their homes (Konijnendijk 2012). Grasslands and wetlands are often seen as problems in urban areas that need drainage or fixing (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). People also prefer accessible, usable and familiar spaces (Rupprecht & Byrne 2014b).

Although wild areas are not entirely seen as unfavourable, some elements of wild have increased in preference. Recent studies show that wild spaces are preferred by residents (Threlfall & Kendal 2018). Some people dislike wild spaces being too complex and messy (Nassauer 1995), and others like wild and densely vegetated unstructured places (Threlfall & Kendal 2018). The positive aspects recorded in Farahani & Maller (2019) study were the naturalness of informal green spaces, privacy, and sense of realness - not fake and controlled. People also liked to explore the area and being away from the city life (Farahani & Maller

2019). Wild spaces also offer freedom (Konijnendijk 2012) and happiness which is influenced by what feelings people have towards nature and whether a connection is felt (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). High vegetation is preferred in neighbourhood walking experiences because it offered interest and diversity in their experience (Tilt 2011). In Cheesbrough *et al.* (2019) study, it was found that people liked wild areas because of the absence of human influence and saw natural processes happening while seeing wildlife around them. They liked that the areas promoted the welfare of other species (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). Perceptions of informal wild spaces can be enhanced by maintenance (Farahani & Maller 2019) and when the spontaneous vegetation shifts to a designed one (Threlfall & Kendal 2018).

1.2.2. Knowledge influence on perception

People desire to be in beautiful places (Gobster *et al.* 2007), although it is often mistaken for their value in ecology (Nassauer 1995). Landscapes that are perceived ugly are more driven for change, although they may be rich in ecology (Gobster *et al.* 2007). Like Nassaeur (1995) said, "What is good may not look good, and what looks good may not be good". Preferred meaning beautiful landscapes often do not match the ecological values (Gobster *et al.* 2007).

The response to landscapes is also different according to environmental knowledge (Gobster *et al.* 2007). People can often not evaluate the ecological quality, which may also influence if people want these landscapes to be changed (Gobster *et al.* 2007). In Shwartz *et al.* (2014) study, people were asked to identify species in the garden. The perception of biodiversity was related to whether respondents were interested in biodiversity and if diversity influenced their well-being. The interest in diversity was higher amongst older and educated respondents who spent more time in greener environments in childhood. The study showed that people had poor ecological skills. Therefore, they experience nature differently and need to be acknowledged by planners and researchers whose skills are higher (Shwartz *et al.* 2014). In Hofmann *et al.* (2012) study it was found that planners often prefer natural green areas with high species richness while residents prefer artificial areas like formal parks.

1.3. Benefits of urban wild

With growing urbanisation, particularly the increase of built areas in cities, the need for improving the quality of urban life becomes more relevant (Konijnendijk 2012). Urban greenery offers several benefits to peoples' health. Urban wild areas might be perceived negatively and out of place by some people; in contrast, others value the health and environmental benefits (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). The relations between urban green spaces and their benefits have been well studied (Farahani & Maller 2019). However, a lot less is known about the health and well-being relations to different types of green spaces and their particular benefits (Konijnendijk 2012) because studies often consider green infrastructure as one whole system, and green space types are not specified (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019).

Generally, informal urban wild spaces help with stress reduction and mental health (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). They provide social benefits (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019; McKinney *et al.* 2017), for example, people are able to connect while being in urban wild areas together, or memories can be evoked (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). They also offer emotional benefits (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019), physical activity, psychological restoration (Threlfall & Kendal 2018). Simply being in the setting of wild green space provides a therapeutic experience (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). People can feel relaxed and free in these areas and be alone, away from family and other people and spend time with their thoughts (Konijnendijk 2012). Being alone also helps to think and reflect on one's life (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). Wild urban areas offer spiritual experiences (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019; Konijnendijk 2012). People create symbolic meanings to elements they see; they can see their lives in a new perspective (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019), and wild areas can create a sense of belonging and improve their self-confidence (Konijnendijk 2012). Some wild areas in cities, like woodlands, offer exploration and an escape from city life (Konijnendijk 2012). In Schwartz *et al.* (2014) study, people visited public gardens for relaxation. Very few interviewees came to interact with nature and view species, although interviewees agreed that their health and well-being was improved with different flowering plants, trees and diversity in bird song; however, less than half of respondents well-being was improved by the diversity of insects (Schwartz *et al.* 2014). According to Cheesbrough *et al.* (2019) study, one of the most valued wild space features is fresh air, pleasant smells, quiet and peacefulness, seeing beauty, and being away from the urban busyness, stress and traffic.

Dissimilar wild spaces can offer different nature experiences and use. The biggest motivator for visiting informal green spaces is having opportunities for different activities (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). These areas can be used for physical and non-physical activities like exercise and walking, walking with dogs, playing with children, having BBQ, observing nature or just passing through the area to go somewhere else (Farahani & Maller 2019). Wild spaces offer different nature experiences depending on their size and shape, linear areas are suitable for active recreation like jogging, and larger areas are better for longer exploring by hiking (Threlfall & Kendal 2018).

1.4. Concerns in visiting with urban wild spaces

Studies have shown that people who regularly visit green spaces have better health and well-being (Konijnendijk 2012). Visiting rate is connected to accessibility (Farahani & Maller 2019; Tilt 2011; Konijnendijk 2012). Physical activity increases in green areas when they are easy to access and close to transport opportunities (Tilt 2011). Another factor influencing the visiting rate is proximity, meaning people will use them more when it is close to their homes (Farahani & Maller 2019). The use of wild urban spaces is also related to what aesthetic value people have and if the area is visually attractive (Tilt 2011). It depends on the type of green space (Farahani & Maller 2019), like the presence of water features and woodlands or if the area is designed or managed (Tilt 2011). Inadequate maintenance, green space being a dumping ground, and littering affect the desire to visit the space (Farahani & Maller 2019).

Another problem that influences the visitation is the lack of feeling safe (Farahani & Maller 2019; Tilt 2011) and can bring up emotions like fear and disgust (Bixler & Floyd 1997). Safety concerns include human and wildlife-related matters (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). Human related concerns and annoyances can include crime (Farahani & Maller 2019), littering, dog masses, graffiti and even homeless people (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019). Wildlife related concerns include natural hazards like the presence of snakes (Farahani & Maller 2019) or encountering wild animals (Konijnendijk 2012). Also, wild animals can harbour in wild spaces and create problems like spread diseases (Threlfall & Kendal 2018). Different natural forces like floods and storms and getting lost in woods can also create fear (Konijnendijk 2012). Wild spaces can have potential hiding places (Tilt 2011). Hiding spots can be harboured by bad people and,

therefore, create unsafe feelings (Farahani & Maller 2019). Insecure feelings can also emerge when there are not opportunities to see (Tilt 2011). The views can be blocked by vegetation or artificial elements, and the limited visual access can evoke fear as someone may be behind the dense vegetation that people cannot see, but at the same time, some vegetation is good, so vulnerability is not felt (*Ibid.* 2011).

In Farahani & Maller (2019) study, it was found out that people were more likely to visit informal green spaces more often when safety, maintenance and littering concerns would improve. People also tend to use these areas more when good accessibility is provided to these areas, and minimum maintenance is done (Hofmann *et al.* 2012).

1.5. (Informal) green areas in Estonia and Tartu

According to a sustainable development indicators study made in Estonia, public green areas are considered forests, grasslands, bogs, parks, shrubland and cemeteries where the surface is at least 0,5 ha (Statistikaamet 2018). Therefore, both informal and formal green areas are included in the list of green areas in Tartu. Informal green areas are not separately mentioned in the Tartu comprehensive plan of green infrastructure seen in Figure 1 (Tartu Linnavalitsus 2017). They are marked as forest parks or green areas. For example, the Jänese hiking trail and some Ihaste forests are referred to as green area, while other Ihaste forests are referred to as forest parks.



Figure 1. Green infrastructure and recreational areas map of Tartu (Tartu Linnavalitsus 2017).

The same study shows that access to green areas in Estonia is generally reasonable. It is 82% in Tartu, which is a bit less than other urban areas in Estonia. The quality and opportunities for activities can be diverse in these areas. It is also mentioned that some of the green areas (e.g. green strips along the roads or empty grassland fields) are not seen as spaces that can be used for recreation. (Statistikaamet 2018)

A study of urban ecosystem services in Tallinn (Tuhkanen *et al.* 2018) researched what locals valued in urban green areas and their activities. The main reason locals used urban green areas was spending time with other people or their pets and doing physical activities. It was essential for people to breathe fresh air, be in a noise-free environment and walk in nature. The most important values were recreational, life-preserving (different natural processes that preserve life), therapeutic (repairs mental and physical health) and aesthetic value. Locals were asked what green area types closeness was important to them. 82% answered that parks (formal green areas) closeness is valuable for them. 52% thought forests closeness were important, which can be considered informal green areas. Although people consider parks more relevant than forests, forests can often fill the needs of residents better, like fresh air and a noise-free environment. (Tuhkanen *et al.* 2018)

The comprehensive plan of Tartu, which sets the vision for the year 2030 and the following years, describes green infrastructure as a vital factor in the living environment with fresh air and groundwater. The planning must be organised in a way that the green network functions well. The core of the green corridor surrounds the river Emajõgi. Fragmentation must be avoided to keep a good functioning green corridor. According to Tartu county's data, there is no need to preserve more areas for green infrastructure. The focus is more on developing the current areas rather than creating new ones. (Tartu Linnavalitsus 2017)

Wild green areas in Tartu are becoming more valued, and people are educated about the importance of biodiversity. In 2019 Tartu was given the title of European culture of capital in 2024. The holder of the capital culture title aims to increase cultural life, improving its visibility in the European context while increasing residents' well-being (Mis on Euroopa... n.d.). One of the projects of Tartu 2024 is to increase biodiversity in urban green areas while showing the beauty of wild nature and its benefits to the environment and people's well-being (Kureeritud Elurikkus n.d.).

2. METHODOLOGY

The following chapter will give an overview of the data gathering methods which helps to achieve the research tasks. This study used two quantitative research methods - typology of informal urban wild spaces and online questionnaire. All data gathering methods are described in detail.

Data gathering methods

Firstly, in order to determine informal wild spaces in Tartu, a typology was made. All informal spaces in Tartu were identified with the help of the literature review of this thesis, where the definition of informal urban wild spaces was described. Google maps orthophoto view, Google street view and Tartu comprehensive plan about green infrastructure (Figure 1) were used to understand different green areas in Tartu and identify informal areas. Different thematic web maps in *Maa-amet* geoportal were also used to distinguish different characteristics of green spaces. Criteria were made for determining the spaces. Next, these areas were divided into types and names were given. Each type was described in detail to understand the characteristics. One more familiar site from each type was brought out and also described. Later the same sites were used in the online questionnaire.

Since Tartu's comprehensive plan does not include informal spaces, it is essential to identify these separately for this research. Two existing studies were used to help categorise the types. In one study, Kim *et al.* (2019) divided informal green spaces into the following types in Ichikawa City, Japan: vacant lots, street verges, water verges, gaps, brownfields, unimproved lands, parking lot verges, railroad verges, overgrown structures. Rupprecht & Byrne (2014a) identified the following types in Brisbane, Australia, and Sapporo, Japan: street verges, lots, gap, railway, brownfields, waterside, structural, microsite, power line. These types were guideline for defining types in Tartu. It is important to note that Tartu is very different in structure and size, and other types were used.

Secondly, an online questionnaire was carried out to determine the understanding and perception of urban wild amongst residents of Tartu. The perception of landscapes helps to understand the potential of the area. The residents are a valuable source in finding out how

cities are planned and if people's health and well-being are supported. Interviews or questionnaires are common to determine residents' perception and are used in many studies (Cheesbrough 2019; Farahani & Maller 2019; Tilt 2011). Tilt (2011) used photographs of different vegetation levels to understand perception in neighbourhood vegetation preferences. Photographs and a map were also used to give respondents better knowledge about the look of specific sites. The questions were formed based on the literature review. In order to find out what residents think of wild spaces, it is needed to know how these spaces are used and valued.

2.1. Typology of sites in Tartu

The typology of sites is seen in Figure 2. The chosen sites of informal wild urban spaces within Tartu city borders are mainly located on the town's edges. They are visibly separated from the human-made structures because the spontaneous vegetation can look quite dense and messy. The vegetation types may vary from forest, grassland, meadow, shrubland, bushland or mixed types. The maintenance is generally minimum or non-existent. Some are isolated from the built structure depending on the area's vegetation type and size, meaning that the city's features are not seen or further away. Human involvement is minimal in the areas. There is not much street furniture, for example, benches, trash cans or even street lighting. Informal wild natural spaces are hard to access due to the dense vegetation and lack of paths. A lot of the paths that go through the areas are spontaneous. The sites are big enough to enter but do not necessarily have to have paths going through them. A lot of the green spaces of the town do not follow the criteria of the chosen sites. For example, traditional city parks do not match the description mentioned above. Compared to informal wild areas, they are too artificial and well managed. Although cemeteries may look wild, they were also not included since they have a very different aim in the city structure.

The chosen sites were then divided into seven categories: urban woodland, riverside, empty lots, semi-formal forest park, green verges, protected grassland, unimproved neglected land. A general description is seen in Table 1, which is inspired by a table in Kim *et al.* (2019) study. The types were divided by considering vegetation, location and surrounding, level of

maintenance, possible use, and accessibility. The borders of the marked sites are diffused and are not fully precise. More familiar or used sites were chosen.



Figure 2. Typology of informal urban wild spaces in Tartu.

Informal urban wild spaces	Description of area
Urban woodland	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bigger and smaller sites - some spontaneous paths in the area <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deciduous or coniferous forest - presence of bushes and shrubs varies - not maintained much - partially overgrown vegetation <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not good access where vegetation is overgrown with bushes - not many paths for good access
Riverside	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - next to the river - rather linear shape - paths along the river - some small structures in the area <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mainly trees - shrubs, bushes and grasses - maintenance level varies <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - many accessible paths in the area - not many entrances
Empty lot	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small sites - no paths within the lots <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grasses, shrubs and meadow plants - some bushes and small trees - mostly not maintained <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no paths to access - close to high traffic roads
Semi-formal forest park	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed paths - spontaneous paths - built structures in the area - next to heavy traffic roads <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combination of managed and not managed vegetation - cut or pruned trees and bushes in the maintained

	<p>parts</p> <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very good access - many entrances
Green verges	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linear shape - paths or no paths - in between used land <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - varies between grasses, bushes, shrubs and trees - generally unmaintained - road sides more maintained <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access varies - some areas next to car roads, others hard to enter and located between residential areas
Protected grassland	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - area under natural protection - beside high traffic car roads - few spontaneous paths in the area <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protected species - grasses, shrubs, some trees and bushes - annual maintenance <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some areas overgrown with vegetation - few paths
Unimproved neglected land	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different human influences, e.g ditches, dumping ground - poorly managed roads or spontaneous paths <p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overgrown mixed vegetation, trees, bushes, shrubs and grasses - mainly minimum management <p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not dense vegetation - not many entrances

Table 1. Typology of informal urban wild spaces in Tartu.

2.1.1.1. Type 1 – Urban woodland

The first type is urban woodland. There are several of these types located on the edges of Tartu. Most of them are on the east side of Tartu in the Ihaste living district, which has unique and different sizes of private residential houses with gardens. The urban woodland is easily distinguished from the dominant coniferous and deciduous trees. Maintenance is not recognized in the area, and trees are growing freely. In some of the areas, the vegetation is quite overgrown with bushes and shrubs. There is some deadwood in the forest. Some spontaneous paths go through the areas, and only a few roads are accessible with bicycles and cars. The nearby residents more commonly use the woodlands in the Ihaste districts for recreational purposes.

The selected area form urban woodland (Figure 2) is located in the middle of the Ihaste living area district, making it more accessible for the district's dwellers. The area goes under public land owned by the municipality (Maa-amet), where everyone can use it. It is cut by the street Kiigemäe and has many spontaneous paths going through it. These pine forests are a significant part of the Ihaste district character. Pine trees are also in other parts of the district and overall make it unique. The district is more separated from other parts of the city.

When people use green areas in their everyday lives and find value in them, they are also more likely to protect them. Wild urban areas are important to people when they are part of the district's character and offer leisure time activities. In the Ihaste district, there are valued pine forests considered characteristic to the district. They offer essential ecosystem services to the residents and are habitats for various species. One of the forest patches has a new residential development with 28 house plots planned. The residents of Ihaste have been fighting against the development and collected signatures for a petition. (Lepp *et al.* 2018)



Figure 3. Ihaste forest (Author 2021).

2.1.2. Type 2 – Riverside

The second type is riverside. There are three different linear sites that are located beside Emajõgi. Within the different areas, low, middle, and high vegetation is present. The dominant vegetation type is different species of trees. There can also be bushes, shrubs and grasses. There are generally few paths going through the area which go along the river. The vegetation is mostly not dense. There are some older wooden benches near the shore.

The Jänese hiking trail (Figure 4) is used and known a lot. It connects to the beach and the path that goes along the river Emajõgi, making it more accessible. The vegetation there are mostly trees and bushes. The maintenance level changes throughout the area. The area has one main spontaneous path that slowly disappears and becomes overgrown with vegetation when going further from the city borders. It used to be accessible till Vorbuse but overgrew with vegetation, and private housing started to emerge in Vorbuse, making the shore inaccessible (Rebane & Annuk 2020). Locals also do not want strangers lurking near the shoreline in their land (*Ibid.* 2020).



Figure 4. Jänese hiking trail (Author 2021).

2.1.3. Type 3 – Empty Lot

The third type is empty lots that are quite small-sized and located in multiple places in Tartu. There are eight different sites identified. There are grasses and meadow plants, but there can also be some higher vegetation like trees and bushes. The vegetation is not managed, and the sites have overgrown with vegetation. Considering these sites are quite small, they do not have paths going through them. They can be considered "empty" in their usability opportunities. The absence of the paths makes them unused, especially when there is dense vegetation and the space is hard to enter. They are located next to bigger car roads, therefore, they are generally just passed by. According to Tartu green infrastructure map (Figure 1), most of these areas are not considered green areas but rather part of a residential or business district. Therefore, they are part of development areas for residential or business buildings.

The area between Betooni, Ilmatsalu and Ravila street (Figure 5) is a site with an open view and multiple power line structures on it. It has various grasses, meadow plants and some bushes. The vegetation is not taken care of, and the area is hard to enter. In addition, there are no paths.

The surrounding heavy traffic roads can make the area quite noisy. In addition, constant noise comes from the power lines, many of which are in the area.



Figure 5. Area between Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila streets (Author 2021).

2.1.4. Type 4 – Semi-formal forest parks

Type four is semi-formal forest parks. There are three sites, which include dendroparks and a larger park where different species of trees are dominant. They are located close to highways and close to important cultural buildings (Estonian University of Life Sciences, Estonian National Museum, and Tartu University Clinic department). The vegetation is generally trees and bushes. The grass is well maintained in most of the places, although there are also fewer maintained areas. There are also more man-made elements like benches, trash cans and designed and spontaneous paths. They are used for recreation by closeby residents and workers, and other visitors. The sites have good access from multiple sides of the space.

Raja park (Figure 6) is located next to Riia highway, which has heavy traffic. However, it has a good location with many users. The whole area has many different opportunities for activities. There is a wooden chip running path, outdoor gym, volleyball pit. The vegetation is well maintained in these places, however, there is also unmaintained wilder vegetation in less used areas.



Figure 6. Raja park (Author 2021).

2.1.5. Type 5 – Green verges

The fifth type is green verges which are linear in their shape. There are eight sites, mostly in southern Tartu. Most of the sites are in between different used land. For example, they are located next to living or industrial areas and car roads or the river. Some are located beside pedestrian paths. The vegetation may vary from low and tall grasses to shrubs, bushes and trees. They may have some spontaneous paths going along the stripes or no paths at all. The vegetation management varies.

The former Sadama railway path (Figure 7) has been closed and filled with gravel. The length of the path is about 3 km. It is a bit lower elevation from the surrounding area, creating an

isolated green corridor. Meadow plants and grasses surround it from both sides of the path. The vegetation is not maintained, and the path is not that suitable for walking since the gravel is not fine. In the beginning, the idea was to plan a car road to the closed railway path, but now the idea, which is supported more, is to make a nice green corridor with a pedestrian road (Arula 2021).



Figure 7. Sadama railway path (Author 2021).

2.1.6. Type 6 – Protected grassland

Type six is protected grassland, which includes two sites: Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve and Anne nature reserve. The first is a massive area next to the Emajõgi river, and the second is relatively small. They are located East of Tartu bigger car roads. They are very close to each other and other types of informal wild urban spaces. Therefore, they are more isolated from living areas and possibly are visited less because of that. The vegetation type of these sites is grassland with also different meadow plants, some shrubs and trees. The sites are occasionally maintained by cutting the grass. Some places are still overgrown with vegetation. There have been found some Red List species.

The Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve (Figure 8) is located next to the river Emajõgi. However, the main characteristic is the vast grassland area. The nature reserve extends outside of the town's border. The vegetation is mainly grasses and some bushes and trees near the river. Some spontaneous paths go along the river. The area is an essential habitat for various species, for example, many birds nest in there, and many Red List (II and III category) protected species are found (Keskkonnaamet 2015). The grassland is mowed at least once within a few years apart (*Ibid.* 2015). During the wetter times of the year, the area can get overflowed (Maaamet).



Figure 8. Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve (Author 2021).

2.1.7. Type 7 – Unimproved neglected land

Type seven is unimproved neglected land. Five sites are located in the north, east and south of Tartu. There has been or currently has some human involvement in parts of these sites. For example, there are private gardens or some housing in the sites, ditches or other human-made

structures. Some sites are dumping places or places where building material has been gathered. Spontaneous vegetation has taken over some places of these sites with trees, shrubs, grasses. However, it is mainly not dense. Some roads and paths go through the area, but they are poorly managed.

Tartu Chinatown (Figure 9) is more known for the private gardens. There is also a lot of neglected land used for dumping ground or has been overgrown with vegetation. These spaces are located next to residential apartments and next to the city border. The vegetation varies between grasses, bushes and trees. The maintenance level is also different. The grass is mowed closer to the apartments.



Figure 9. Greenery of Chinatown (Author 2021).

2.2. Questionnaire

The online questionnaire was carried out for two weeks in March 2021. It was shared on different Facebook groups and with several people directly. All the questions asked are presented in Appendix 1. The questionnaire consisted of four different sections. The necessary background information was asked in the first section – gender, approximate age, and connection to Tartu (time lived in Tartu and district residency).

In the second section, it was asked to define what urban wild spaces are for the respondents. The following categories were brought up: the vegetation type, management practices, present man-made elements, and animals found there. This section gave an overview of what is the understanding of wild urban spaces amongst citizens of Tartu. It also aimed to give respondents insight into what urban wild spaces are and if the characteristics of these were familiar to people.

The third section's questions were about Tartu. A map of Tartu was presented at the beginning of the section with eleven selected sites. Each site had a picture of that area. Seven of these sites were all the types of informal urban wild spaces identified in this thesis (Jänese hiking trail, Chinatown, the area within Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila street, Raja park, Sadama railway path, Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve, Ihaste forest). The rest four were different types of urban green areas. There was one regular urban park (Vanemuise park), a historical park (Dome hill park), a cemetery (Raadi) and a recreational health trail (the area between river Emajõgi and Anne canal). The respondents had to define which of these areas they consider urban wild spaces. It was also asked which of the eleven sites they had visited, how often and what is the reason why they visited or did not visit the sites.

In the fourth section, the respondents had to choose one of the seven urban wild types. Next, they had to describe what activities were done in the area, what was valued, liked and disliked. It was asked what changes are needed to make to increase respondents' visitation. Respondents had to evaluate the level of emotions in the chosen site on a scale of one to five. These emotions were feelings of stress, connection to nature, joy, fear, relaxation, calm, feeling of presence, and whether they found the area picturesque. This section helped to determine the connection between the different informal urban wild types and felt emotions in these areas. Benefits and concerns about these areas could be distinguished.

3. RESULTS

The findings of this research are presented in the following chapter. An online questionnaire was carried out during March 2021 to understand the perception of informal wild spaces in Tartu. The chapter shows the results of each section of the questionnaire. The first section presents background information, second section identification of informal urban wild spaces, third section the sites in Tartu and fourth section the perception of one urban wild site. All of the results are shown in a concluding table in Appendix 2.

3.1. Background information

In total, 103 responses were collected, two of them made in English and the rest 101 in Estonian. There were 68 females (66%), 34 males (33%) and one "other" (1%). Most respondents were between the ages of 21-31. There were some respondents in the ages between 31-40, 41-50 and 51-60. Ages between 61-70 and 71 and older had both one response. Ages 20 and younger had no responses. Full results are presented in Figure 10.

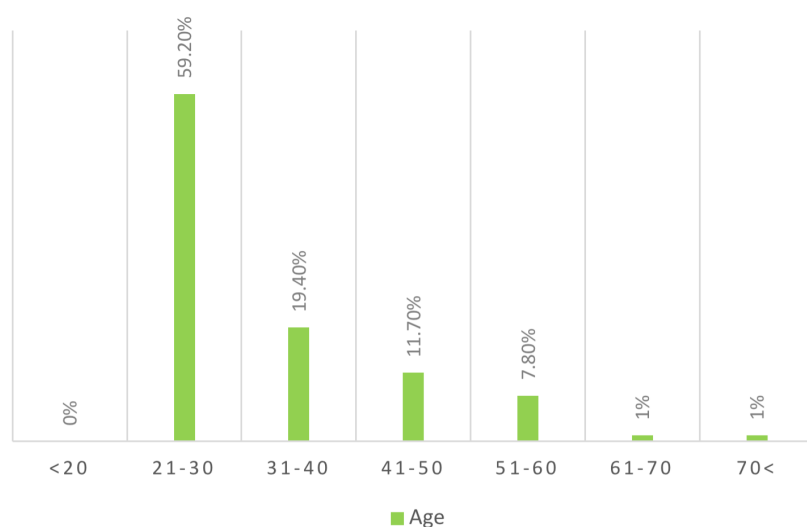


Figure 10. Ages of respondents.

Over half the responses had been living in Tartu for most of their lives or their whole life. Some people had lived in Tartu for 1-5 years or more than five years. Only one respondent had lived in Tartu for less than a year. Full results are presented in Figure 11.

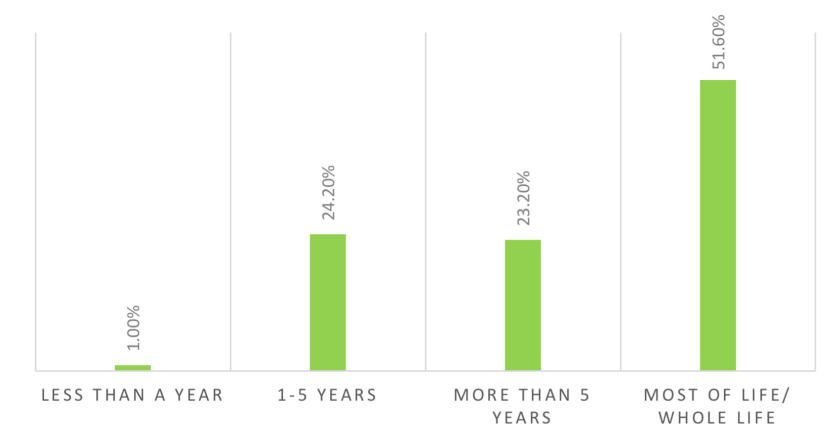


Figure 11. Respondent's residence time in Tartu

There were respondents from all of the 17 city districts. Most lived in the Karlova, Annelinn, Kesklinn (city centre) and Ropka district. The least in Variku, Ropka industrial region, Raadi-Kruusamäe, Jaamamõisa and Ihaste. Full results are presented in Figure 12.

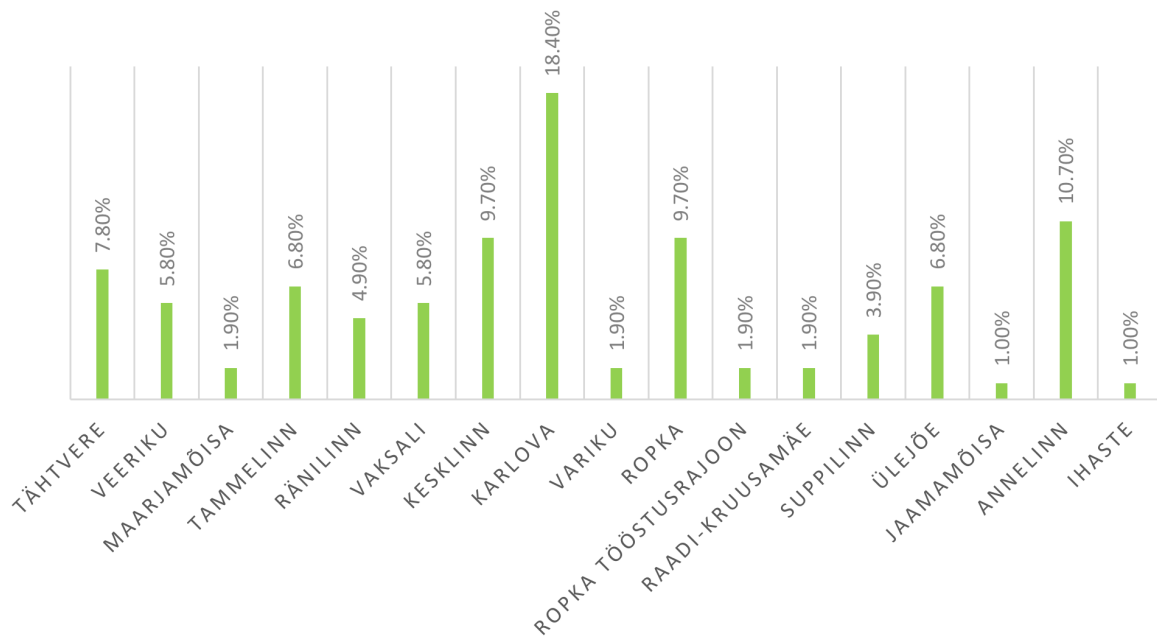


Figure 12. Respondents residence in city districts.

3.2. Identifying the characteristics of urban wild

The urban wild characteristic elements were divided into five categories: vegetation type, amount of vegetation, management practices, man-made elements, animals. Respondents were able to choose one or all elements, which described wild spaces for them. Most of the people thought that these areas include a lot of different vegetation from trees to water plants. Only a few people thought there could also be less vegetation. As for maintenance, none regular practices, like grass mowed few times a year, deadwood removal and not maintained vegetation, were guessed more than regular management practice like regularly mowed grass. As for man-made elements spontaneous paths were the most guessed element. Almost most respondents thought that birds and many insects are found in wild spaces. Full results are presented in Table 2.

Category	Characteristic elements	Amount of respondents
Vegetation type	Trees	95.1%
	Bushes	91.3%
	Grasses	83.6%
	Meadow plants	80.6%
	Water plants	63.1%
	Weeds	72.8%
Amount of vegetation	A lot of vegetation	55.3%
	A moderate amount of vegetation	52.4%
	Not much vegetation	8.7%
Management practices	Regularly mowed	9.7%
	Mowed few times a year	46.6%
	Cut/pruned trees and bushes	16.5%
	Deadwood removal	63.1%
	Weed removal/control	20.4%
	Not maintained	35%
Man-made elements	Asphalt roads	15.5%
	Gravel/paved paths	54.4%
	Spontaneous paths	83.5%

	Street furniture	44.7%
	Street lighting	34%
	Traffic sound	48.8%
	No man-made elements	14.6
Animals	Bigger mammals	10.8%
	Small mammals	82.4%
	Birds	97.1%
	A lot of insects	91.2%
	Amphibians and reptiles	67.6%

Table 2. Characteristic elements of informal urban wild spaces

3.3. Urban wild spaces in Tartu and visitation rate

Eleven chosen sites were included in the questionnaire. It was asked which of these sites they perceived as urban wild spaces. Sites that were perceived as wild urban spaces the most were Ihaste forest (85.4%), Jänese hiking trail (83.5%) and Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve (81.6%). Almost half of the respondents perceived the area between Anne canal and Emajõgi (49.5%), Raja park (47.6%) and Chinatown (43.7%) wild space. The least perceived wild spaces were Vanemuise park (7.8%), Raadi cemetery (17.5%) and Dome Hill park (20.4%). Full results are presented in Figure 13.

Next, it was asked which of the sites respondents have visited. All of the 11 sites were visited by over 40% of the respondents. Dome Hill park (93.2%), Vanemuise park (90%), the area between Anne canal and Emajõgi (84.5%) and Raja park (82.5%) and Jänese hiking trail (80.6%) are the most visited sites. Full results are presented in Table 1. The visiting frequency about urban wild spaces was asked. The result shows that a number of respondents visit these

areas a few times a month (40.8%), rarely (30.1%), or few times a week (23.3%). A few respondents visit wild spaces daily (5.8%).



Figure 13. Perceived and visited informal urban wild spaces and formal green spaces.

An open answer question was asked about why urban wild spaces are visited and not visited. Answers were categorised into activity related reasons, nature-related reasons, spatial reasons and emotional reasons. Generally, respondents' motivation behind visiting the areas was to do various activities like walking, sport, being in nature, or resting. They liked features that wild spaces have, like the greenery and fresh air. The closeness of the areas was also a reason for visiting. Fewer people did not visit urban wild spaces. The main reason was lack of time or these areas being too far from their homes.

From the category of different activities, walking was mentioned 23 times from the 103 responses. Being in nature, outdoors or wanting to be closer to nature was mentioned 13 times

separately. Doing sport or moving and resting was both named 11 times. The latter included psychological, emotional, spiritual, and physical resting. Nature watching, which was noted six times, included mentionings of watching and noticing birds, flowers, trees, nature in general and observing rabbits' traces. Spending time with family members or friends was noted five times out of the 103 responses. Doing hobbies like photography or just spending free time at wild spaces was mentioned five times. Running and cycling were both cited four times. In cycling, it was not specified if it was for sport or transport purposes. Walking with the dog was also noted four times.

For nature-related reasons, the highest noted reason for visiting these spaces was nature or greenery, which was mentioned nine times out of the 103 responses. It also included a natural environment with a water element. More specifically, the wilderness was mentioned seven times separately. It also included mentions of lush vegetation and wild nature. Hearing nature sounds were mentioned four times, but none sounds were specified. Diversity in the landscape or in the vegetation was mentioned four times and the beauty of nature three times. Changing nature, for example, nature and vegetation changing during different seasons, was noted two times.

The spatial reasons for visitation were fresh air with 11 responses out of the 103 respondents. The closeness of urban wild spaces, especially when people lacked opportunities to go outside of the city to experience wild nature, was mentioned nine times. Respondent 14 said: "Wild green areas in cities give an opportunity for everyone to be in nature without using a car". Respondents noted six times that they visited these areas only because they walked through the areas, i.e using these spaces as a transit area. It was noted two times that respondents visited the area because they found wild areas exciting or intriguing.

There were also emotional reasons for visitation. Destress, calming or relaxation combined was mentioned seven times out of the 103 responses. Being away from urban life or having changed from work-life was noted six times. Peace was also mentioned four times. Having pleasant feelings, for example, a balanced mood, feeling at home or freedom was mentioned four times. Being alone, away from other people was said three times.

In general there were fewer mentions of reasons for not visiting urban wild spaces. Respondents did not visit wild urban wild spaces because they do not have time or the areas are too far. Both were mentioned six times out of the 103 responses. Some people preferred going to rural areas

to visit wild nature. It was mentioned three times. Respondent 34 said: "If I wanted to go to the forest, I would go to the real forest". Three respondents noted that they did not feel the need to visit urban wild spaces. Respondent 21 mentions: "I mostly spend time in nature on weekends while in the cottage and in the city I don't feel the need for it". Five different answers have summarised as "other", including the reason of darkness, Tartu being too artificial and not having real wild spaces, getting lost, or some spaces are too big.

3.4. Perception of all urban wild types

Respondents had to choose between seven sites, each representing one type of urban wild space. For open answer questions, respondents described what they valued and liked in their selected urban wild space. The answers were divided into the following categories: sports activities, other activities, nature-related values, spatial values, emotional values, recreational potential. In short, merged with all of the seven informal urban wild sites together, the most was mentioned walking, which was noted 62 times out of the 103 responses. From other sports activities running was mentioned 24 times, both cycling and sport in general 15 times. In the other activities category, nature watching was the most noted value with 15 responses. As for nature-related values, nature, greenery or vegetation was noted the most with 24 responses out of 103. The unmaintained vegetation or wilderness of the area was mentioned 23 times. The closeness of the water was brought up 15 times. Landscape diversity, including biodiversity, and the value in many tall, old or unique trees were both mentioned 13 times. From the spatial values category, the most were noted the closeness of the area with 14 responses. Respondents also valued if the area was connected with other essential places to use as a transit area. It was mentioned 12 times. The quietness of the wild space was valued and noted 12 times. From the emotional values category, most appreciated was the possibility to be away from the urban environment, which was mentioned 13 times. From the recreational potential category most appreciated was the built structures, like bridges and benches. It was mentioned 15 times.

It was also asked what respondents disliked about the area they chose and what changes they would like to see to improve their visitation. The most disliked features about the urban wild spaces combined with all the seven sites were poor accessibility, which was mentioned ten times out of the 103 responses. Littering was also found to be a problem and was noted nine times. Some people thought the areas did not need any change and that they were fine as they

are. It was said 24 times in total. It was mentioned 14 times that more vegetation, greenery, or different plants were liked to see in these areas. On the contrary, nine people mentioned the areas need more maintenance. Some people wanted these areas to be closer to their home. It was brought up eight times.

3.5. Perceptions of selected urban wild spaces in Tartu

Many respondents picked a site that was close to their living district. In addition to the question answered in the last subchapter respondents had to evaluate the level of perceptions and feelings toward the selected site, which are presented in Table 3. The site chosen the most was the Jänese hiking trail (44.7%). The following site was Raja park (25.2%). Ihaste forest (10.7%), Sadama railway path (9.7%) and Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve (8.7%) were picked less. Chinatown area had only one (1%) response which did not have any open answers questions filled. The area within Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila street was not chosen. No proper conclusion can be made for both of these last areas.

CHOSEN SITE	Jänese hiking trail	Chinatown	Area within Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila street	Raja park	Sadama railway path	Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve	Ihaste forest
% of responses	44.7%	1%	0%	25.2%	9.7%	8.7%	10.7%
Stress	1.3	1	0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2
Connection	3.9	1	0	3.4	3	3.6	4.6
Joy	4.6	3	0	4.1	3.5	4.4	4.9
Fear	1.6	1	0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5

Relaxation	4.3	3	0	4	3.6	3.4	4.6
Peace	4.3	1	0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.6
Feeling present	4.2	1	0	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.6
Picturesque	3.9	1	0	3.7	3.1	3.9	4.1

Table 3. Perception of urban wild spaces. Average of 1-5 scale where 5 is the strongest and 1 is weakest level of perception.

From all the sites the average of 1-5 scale evaluations of each perception was 1.5 in stress, 3.7 in connection to nature, 4.3 in feeling joy, 1.6 in feeling fear, 4.1 in relaxation, 4.1 in feeling peace, 4 in feeling present and 3.8 in perceiving the area as picturesque. In summary, the Ihaste forest had the most favourable levels of emotions. Sadama railway path had the most negative evaluations on perceptions. There was a small difference in feeling fear between gender. The average rating for women was 1.8 and for men the average was 1.3.

3.5.1. Perception of Jänese hiking trail

The most picked site was Jänese hiking trails with 46 answers (44,7%) out of 103. From the sports activity category over half of these respondents mentioned walking, 30 times out of 46 responses. People also mentioned running 15 times, cycling seven times and hiking five times. Sport in general was mentioned four times. Skiing and swimming were noted three times. Walking with a dog was said once. From other activities in the Jänese hiking trail, the most was named nature watching with eight responses. For example, it included watching the greenery of the area, insects, birds, flowers on the side of the path or watching the river flow. Fishing was noted five times. Doing hobbies like photography was mentioned four times. Also, doing activities with friends and family was stated three times. Resting in general and having a picnic were both mentioned twice. Once was mentioned activities like having BBQ, sunbathing, picking medicinal plants and exploring.

From the nature-related values category, the closeness of water was important for the visitors and named 13 times out of the 46 responses. The look of wilderness and the unmaintained vegetation was mentioned 11 times. Value in nature, greenery or the vegetation was together brought up ten times. People also valued the diversity in the landscape, which also included biodiversity. It was mentioned eight times. People valued different nature sounds, which was said seven times. For example, bird songs, the babble of water and ice cracking. People mentioned the beauty in nature five times. Some people liked that the area was maintained in some way. It was mentioned four times. Once was named landscape type, beavers and nature changes, like seeing spring emerging.

In the spatial values category, fresh air was noted six times out of the 46 responses. People valued the closeness of the area most. It was mentioned five times. Respondent 24 said: "It is valuable that there is a possibility to go to nature without the need to go outside of the town". Being in a quiet environment was noted five times. People brought up three times that the Jänese hiking trail is connected to other areas. It was mentioned that it is nice to walk to the city centre along the Emajõgi from the Jänese hiking trail. People liked that the area was private and had different opportunities, like moving along different paths (at the end?). It was mentioned twice. Noise-free surrounding and pleasant views were both mentioned twice. Once was mentioned that the site has good access.

In the emotional values category, being away from the urban environment was valued the most. It was named five times out of the 46 responses. Being alone and feeling peace was mentioned twice. Once was mentioned that the area was calming, creatively inspirational and pleasant. The area being fascinating was mentioned once.

In the recreational category, respondents valued the most the length of the path with five mentionings out of 46 responses. People also valued the surface of the path and other built structures. Both were mentioned three times. People liked that there were no cars and traffic and that the path was not linear and followed the river's curves. Both were noted twice. Once was mentioned that there was no artificial light and that the area was large.

People disliked the most about the Jänese hiking trail was accessibility. It was inadequate or not accessible at some parts of the path. Further along the path, some ditches are hard to pass. Problems with accessibility were noted eight times out of the 46 responses. Five respondents mentioned issues with landowners of private residents. One of them (respondent 93) mentioned

a dislike that the old forest is taken down. People did not like that they had to go back the same path. It was mentioned four times. Also four times were mentioned a scary dog behind one private fence very close to the shore. Respondent 20 said: "Usually I don't go further from the corner of a private garden where an angry dog lives. Getting past it is stressful because I'm afraid of dogs, but the river banks should be free for everyone to pass". It was also said that the private garden is so close to the river that it is hard to pass without an angry dog barking at people. It was said that the area sometimes gets crowded because there are too many people and that the path is too narrow. Significantly, there is no room for cyclists and people walking. Both, crowdedness and narrowness were mentioned four times. Littering was seen as unattractive and mentioned four times. Respondent 20 said: "I don't like that fishermen and people having BBQ are leaving behind trash" In some people, it created negative feelings like sadness when seeing litter or not feeling peace. It was mentioned three times. Two people mentioned that the area was not safe. Respondent 55 said: "Don't like that from time to time there are suspicious people. Like intoxicated people do not allow them to feel peace and reduce stress." It was also mentioned that it feels unsafe during the night. Muddy or too wet path and unmaintained vegetation was not liked. Both were mentioned twice. Respondent 29 brought up that there were tall nettles which made it harder to pass. Once was noted that it is too small and noisy because the boat riders make noise.

Some people did not think the area needed any change, which was noted 13 times out of the 46 responses. People wanted the area to be larger or have a longer path which was mentioned five times. A more maintained vegetation and a round path was suggested five times. Respondent 14 said: "The area beside could have more forest instead of the fields". More vegetation was mentioned four times. More street furniture or sitting places was preferred. For example, having dry sitting places like benches or even logs and trash cans along the river. It was mentioned four times. Three people mentioned that they would like it if the area was closer to their homes. It was both suggested twice that the area should have better access and guides along the path. For example, there can be small bridges over the ditches. It was also suggested that there could be a separate path for cyclists and walking people. Once was mentioned, more paths, change in surface material, cleaner from litter, less maintenance, that the area would not be more artificial. On the contrary one was also noted that there should be a nicer design. For example, a wooden fence instead of a wire fence where private gardens are.

3.5.2. Perception of Raja park

Raja park had 26 responses (25.2%) out of 103. Walking was mentioned 17 times, sports nine times, running seven times from the sports activities category. Once was named cycling, walking with a dog and skiing. From the other activities category, nature watching was mentioned three times. Respondent 43 said that since many people walk with their dogs in the park, it is exciting to look at them. Being with friends and family was brought up twice. Once was mentioned playing on the playground with children, walking with a stroller, having a picnic and picking flowers.

In the nature values category, the most respondents valued tall, old and the number of trees. It was mentioned ten times out of the 26 responses. People mentioned nature, greenery and vegetation in general eight times each. For example, flowers in the spring were liked. Wilderness and unmaintained vegetation were valued and brought up five times. At the same time, maintained areas were valued as well with three responses. For example, it was liked that the sides of the paths are mowed. Landscape type and landscape diversity were both mentioned twice. Respondent 56 said: "In Raja park, I like diversity. Tall and old trees alternate with more open meadows, and then it is possible to step through the wild denser part of the park.". Respondent 97 mentioned that the landscape also has differently managed areas, different species where also different animals can inhabit. Nature sounds were appreciated and noted twice. Once was mentioned animals like squirrels, the beauty of nature and pleasant smells. Once was also mentioned a beautiful view to the old *Tilia* tree alley.

The closeness of nature was mentioned five times out of 26 responses from the spatial values category. Five times were also said that the area has many opportunities for doing sport, like using the outdoor gym and running path. Three times was noted the connection to other places or being a good transit area while coming from work. The value of the quiet environment was named three times and no noise noted once.

From the emotional values category, the opportunity of being away was noted five times out of the 26 responses. For example, people felt they were in a natural forest and not in the urban environment. Peace, calming, and the present feeling were all mentioned once. Raja park was seen as interesting by one respondent (87) who said: "The area is less maintained, which makes it more intriguing and that sometimes squirrels run on the trees.". Respondent 88 mentioned that seeing children playing creates the emergence of their own memories.

From the recreational potential values category, it was noted three times out of the 26 responses that the area is large. Liked was the good surface of the path, which was mentioned twice. Several noted that the soft wood chip path is suitable for running. Built structures, like benches, were noted twice and lighted paths were noted once.

People disliked the noise that comes from the heavy traffic Riia car road. It was mentioned four times out of 26 responses. Three people noted feeling unsafe. Respondent 83 said: "The dilapidated houses near the area where homeless people live do not ensure feeling safe.". It was also mentioned that suspicious people move around there. Ruined views were mentioned twice. Respondent 10 said: "I don't like that nearby there are modern architecture 'villas'. They ruin the views.". Respondent 83 said: "I don't like abandoned dilapidated houses.". Once was mentioned the polluted air, too many people being Raja park and that it is not private and separated enough. Once was also brought up that the paths get muddy in wetter times.

Five people thought Raja park did not need any change. Five people out of the 26 responses mentioned that they would like more vegetation in the area, for example, more trees and bushes. People were concerned about the area getting too artificial, for example, built with modern houses, and wished it would stay natural. It was noted three times. Respondent 56 mentioned: "Unfortunately, the natural area has been decreased by built private houses and likely more will be built.". Twice was suggested that the areas should be less maintained. Respondent 70 said: "If the area were even wild, it would be more special compared to any other park.". On the contrary, twice was also said that it needs maintenance. People wished for more street furniture or sitting areas which was mentioned twice. Once was mentioned more paths, cleaner from litter and closer to home.

3.5.3. Perception of Ihaste forest

Ihaste forest was picked for evaluation 11 (10.7%) times from 103 respondents. From the sports activities category, walking was mentioned five times out of the 11 responses, cycling four times, walking with a dog and sports, in general, were both mentioned twice. Running, skiing and playing ball games were all mentioned once.

Two respondents mentioned they did hobby-related activities from the other activities category, like creative writing, painting, and reading a book. Two also named nature watching, like birds

and squirrels. Once was mentioned being with friends and family, having a picnic, sunbathing, picking blueberries, exploring and sitting.

From the nature-related values category, four respondents valued unmaintained vegetation or the wilderness look. Nature, greenery or vegetation were stated as value by three respondents out of 11 responses. More specifically, pine trees were valued. Tall or many trees were mentioned three times. Landscape type (forest) and pleasant smells (pine tree smell), were both mentioned twice. Once was mentioned biodiversity. The presence of squirrels was noticed once.

From the spatial related values category, the closeness of the Ihaste forest was noted twice. The quietness of the space was stated twice. People valued the fresh air and the area being private. Both were noted once.

From the emotional related values category, being away was mentioned two times. Respondent 18 said: "It is a place close to Tartu, where there really is a feeling of being in nature.".

From the recreational potential, the built structure was mentioned five times out of the 11 responses. The amount of paths were appreciated, trash cans and fallen trees that could be used for sitting. It was liked that there are paths for pedestrians and for walking. The value in the large forest was noted once.

Respondents disliked that there were too many people in the area. It was mentioned twice out of the 11 responses. Problems with dogs who are not on the leash were mentioned twice. Once was noted littering, the area being too small and issues with the land use and landowning, meaning that the forest is wanted to be cut down. Once was mentioned that the entrance was too wet.

As for suggestions, three people did not think any change was needed out of the 11 responses. Two people would have liked the area to be closer to their home. Once was mentioned that there should be more vegetation, more paths, better access and that it should be larger area. It was also suggested once that the area should have a map for better navigation. Respondent 18 mentioned that there should be a more clear path system and access.

3.5.4. Perception of Sadama railway path

Sadama railway path was picked 10 times (9.7%) from 103 respondents. From the sports activities category, most were mentioned walking with five responses out of 10. Walking with a dog was mentioned three times, running and cycling once. For the other activities category, hobby-related activity (photography), nature watching and exploring was each mentioned once.

From the nature-related values category, the greenery and vegetation were valued and mentioned twice out of the 10 responses. Unmaintained vegetation and wilderness were also mentioned twice. For example, the high grasses were liked. Respondent 89 said: "I like how plants take over man-made elements.". Once was mentioned landscape type, landscape diversity, like the grasses and surrounding gardens, and the quiet environment. Nature sound (bird song) was mentioned once.

From the spatial values category, it was mentioned that the Sadama railway connected important places like Ropka manor park, the city centre and other districts. It is also an excellent area to go from point A to B. The value in good connection and transit area was together mentioned five times out of the 10 responses. The value in a quiet space was mentioned once.

From the emotional values category, nothing was mentioned. From the recreational values once was mentioned a car and traffic-free environment.

The dislikes were too noisy environment which was mentioned twice out of the 10 responses. Once was mentioned that the path's surface was inadequate. The unmaintained vegetation was mentioned once. Respondent 31 said: "The area is not wild or tidied up.". One respondent was not sure if it is allowed to be in the area. Traffic noise was also stated once.

As for suggestions, it was mentioned four times that there should be more vegetation. Three people thought that the area should be lighted. It was also recommended three times that it should be made into a proper light traffic road. It was suggested once that surface material should be fine gravel. Once was mentioned that there should have more paths, the vegetation should be maintained, the area should be wider and that the path should have guides. Once was also said that the area did not need change.

3.5.5. Perception of Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve

The Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve was picked 9 times (8.7%) out of 103 responses. From the sports activities walking was mentioned five times and cycling twice. From the other activities once was mentioned being with friends and family, fishing, BBQ-ing, nature watching and sitting. Watching the river and enjoying the weather was mentioned once.

From the nature-related values category, it was mentioned twice out of the 9 responses that water closeness was important. Once was mentioned nature in general, the wilderness, landscape type (wetland and forest), landscape diversity, views to the river.

From the spatial values category, it was liked that the area was close and had opportunities like taking longer paths. Both were mentioned twice from the 9 responses. Once was mentioned that the area was private and quiet.

From the emotional values category, the opportunity to be alone was valued and mentioned twice. Once was mentioned being away from the city and feeling peace.

It was mentioned that built structures were valued from the recreational potential. For example, the bridge and path in the wilderness and asphalt light traffic path. Twice was mentioned that the area was big. Once was mentioned the length and surface of the path. It was liked that the path is not linear.

Respondents mentioned four times out of 9 responses that littering was a problem. Respondent 57 said that people take their trash and rubbish there. Unmaintained vegetation and the inaccessibility, especially in wetter times and where the vegetation was very high, was both mentioned twice. Once was noted that people do not consider everyone's right. Feeling unsafe because the area was not maintained was noted once. Respondent 36 said: "The surrounding wastelands could be tidied up so that there is no dense vegetation where someone could lurk while walking."

For suggestions, two respondents out of 9 mentioned that there is no need for change. It was noted twice that the path should form a circle because currently it does not have a logical ending. Twice was noted that the area could be closer to home. Once was mentioned that there should be more street furniture like trash cans, more maintained vegetation, and should be even larger or extended. It was suggested once that the bridges could have a nicer design, made out of wood or can be a suspension bridge.

4. DISCUSSION

This research aims to identify the informal urban wild spaces in Tartu and how residents perceive them. Finding out the difference between urban wild types helps to determine the benefits and concerns of each. When knowing the values and dislikes about the wild spaces, it is possible to indicate the potential of these spaces.

The main results indicate that urban wild spaces were identified relatively accurately. People brought up more positive aspects about wild sites rather than negative. In general, people had positive emotions toward these areas, although they still visited regular parks more. The concerns about urban wild spaces were connected to the areas being unmaintained and not taken care of. The main values included having opportunities to do different activities and being in the natural environment. Residents also wanted to use these spaces more and suggested changes that would help that.

4.1. Difference in definition and visitation

Defining urban wild spaces can vary in many forms. Different characteristics in informal green spaces can be recognised. Since the borders of these areas are dispersed, the verification can differ. Residents identification depends on their personal experience and relationship to these areas. In this study, many respondents perceived the area between the Anne canal and Emajõgi as a wild space, although it was not included in the typology. The designed health trail was the main factor. The surrounding of the asphalt path is well maintained and designed. It is also important to notice that close to the canal and the river, nature is quite wild and unmaintained, with some spontaneous paths. It is reasonable why many respondents identified it as a wild space. The border between the Anne canal and Emajõgi and Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve is hard to distinguish and determine where one space begins and ends, making the identification complicated.

It can be guessed that people who visited the sites had better knowledge of whether the area is wild or not. For example, formal places like Raadi cemetery, Vanemuise park, Dome Hill park had high visiting rate and were mainly not perceived as wild. Similarly, when the visitation rate was low (about 50% or less), likewise was the perception of wilderness. For example,

Chinatown, the area between Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila street and the Sadama Railway path, were generally not perceived as wild.

As results showed, most people visit formal spaces more than informal ones. However, people value aspects of informal green spaces more. For example, the amount of vegetation, fresh air, no traffic noise, nature sounds. Formal green areas are generally closer to people's homes, often on the way when going somewhere else, have better access from different sides and are more familiar than informal spaces. It is essential to promote these areas more as a necessary part of the urban living experience. The problem of informal green spaces being too far is in the perception itself. While some people thought the area was close, others thought these were far. When people compared the natural areas to rural spaces, then urban wild spaces were much closer. Others looked at it in the city context and thought they were far away because they are mainly located on the edges of the town.

4.2. Potential of informal urban wild spaces

It is important to have positive perceptions towards informal urban wild spaces and increased visitation rates because of the many benefits they have on people health and well-being (Cheesbrough *et al.* 2019; Mckinney *et al.* 2017; Threlfall & Kendal 2018; Konijnendijk 2012; Schwartz *et al.* 2014; Farahani & Maller 2019). The presence of these places is essential for cities and should be considered part of the green space system. It plays a big part in sustainable cities when wilderness is incorporated in the cities spaces (Mckinney *et al.* 2017).

As results show, the visual aspects of informal green spaces largely depend on preference, which is also discussed in Threlfall & Kendal (2018) study. Some people like the wilderness, while others do not like the unmaintained and spontaneous vegetation. It is impossible to meet everyone's needs. The solution can be balanced vegetation and maintenance. Informal wild spaces should have more maintained places where people can do many activities and wilder parts for exploring and enjoying the wilderness. The overall perception and visitation can be improved by keeping the area clean from litter (Farahani & Maller 2019). Trash cans can be added near the areas' entrances to prevent littering, especially places with camping sites or common fishing areas. Managing and designing these areas should be very simple without removing the wilderness, but making minor improvements that safety is felt.

It has been said that people have negative perceptions toward wild spaces (Mckinney *et al.* 2018), however, in this study, more positive opinions were brought up. It can be guessed that Tartu residents are more aware of the importance of greenery and different ecosystems with the help of the Tartu 2024 biodiversity project and implemented meadow patches in the centre of Tartu (Kureeritud Elurikkus n.d.). Similarly with Cheesbrough's *et al.* (2019) study people valued fresh air, quietness, peacefulness, seeing the beauty of nature, and being away environment. Most of the wild types in Tartu offer these spaces hence the more positive perceptions.

Many studies have brought up feeling fear in informal green spaces as the main concerns (Bixler & Floyd 1997; Farahani & Maller 2019; Tilt 2011). Although, in this study, the emotion of feeling fear in the questionnaire had a relatively low evaluation. It is essential to note the wording used in the questionnaire. The emotion „fear“ can be an extreme emotion and wording to use because, in the open answer question about dislikes, it was mentioned multiple times that people did not feel safe in these spaces. Using the word „unsafe“ would have been a better word to use and would have given more accurate results regarding the unsafety concern.

It is also necessary to think what is the future of informal urban wild spaces. A lot of the times, they are considered as part of urban renewal (Farahani & Maller 2019). For example, new residential neighbourhoods are built in these spaces, and the wilderness is removed. The well-being of people in these cases is not put first when it comes to urban development.

4.2.1. Types of urban wild

The urban woodland type stands out from the town particularly well and can have an identity factor. The wild space resembles rural woodlands and, therefore, can have many benefits without residents leaving the city. The woodland has a lot of natural values for people. People felt more connected to the Ihaste forest since the area is a big part of the identity of the district, possibly why people had very few negative perceptions toward the site. Fewer suggestions about the site were also given, which shows that people are satisfied with the site and type. Simply more paths and a logical system can be created for better navigation, and some sitting places and trash cans can be added. Since Ihaste is a bit far from the city centre, more woodland types could be preserved for recreational purposes.

The most valuable factor of riverside type is the closeness of water. It is important to keep riverside paths accessible and create more spaces for sitting where people can enjoy the water. Jänese hiking trail can be improved by maintaining the vegetation on the path when it starts disappearing and vegetation overgrows. Several crossings can be over ditches. The shoreline should be accessible to everyone. Unfortunately, private houses are reaching the river. There are plans to restore the former hiking trail. However, issues with the landowners and accessibility to the shore are not easy to fix, especially without the cooperation with the current landowners (Rebane & Annuk 2020).

Empty lots are in-between areas that can have a different function without paths. Paths can add a new function, although some spaces are not precisely suitable for recreation. Instead, they can be enjoyed as scenic sites. They can be enhanced by vegetation, making these also ecologically more valuable. The area between Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila streets was not picked to describe in the questionnaire. Therefore, extensive suggestions cannot be given. People mostly only pass the area and do not enter it, presumably why people did not pick this site. It is located next to heavy traffic roads, and because of the noise, it would not be the best suit for recreational space. Although it does not have a direct function for residents, it still has a character of its own and does not necessarily need any design elements.

The semi-formal forest parks have a perfect variation between maintained and unmaintained. People can experience both. Since they are closer to more densely populated areas, they are also more visited and managed but still have wilderness. Many full-grown trees are valued a lot, and it is good to have some of these places closer to the centre. Raja park has many opportunities, and the management level in different parts of the park also varies. It is contradictory how concerns mainly involved the closeness of the city, like noise, but at the same time, people liked that the green space was close to their homes, and people were able to visit it more.

Street verges are linear spaces that connect districts. Paths on these spaces can improve the walking experience by enjoying nature. They can be improved with different vegetation and adding pedestrian roads on the side. Sadama railway had more negative emotions compared to the other sites. The former railway has been covered up recently and does not have a good surface. Fortunately, there is a light traffic road planned for the former railway (Arula 2021). There is a risk that the wild disappears with it when made into a designed and excessively managed green space. The area could be improved without losing the wilderness. A permeable

surface could be used to keep a more natural look that cyclists can also use. Vegetation can be managed according to the need but at the same time stay wild.

In the protected grasslands, it is essential to follow the restrictions of the nature reserve. However, simple alterations can be made to make it more accessible to people. These spaces have more protected species, nesting areas and habitats. It gives an opportunity to educate people about the nature of the space. They can be turned into educational walking experiences that resemble the rural hiking areas. In that way, a whole different function is added to the place itself and the city. The Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve is a large area. People could experience the space more if it is made more accessible. The path system could be more extensive, going through the grass fields and reaching Emajõgi.

The neglected land type is left without specific use and could be seen as abandoned because of dumping grounds and overgrown vegetation. Chinatown was picked only once for describing and evaluating. It can be assumed that people do not visit the area often and do not see them as recreational areas. Chinatown is located in the corner of the town, and fewer people pass it. The area has rich vegetation, and if a moderate amount of management is done and some paths are added, it can be a space where nearby residents can explore nature.

In conclusion, informal greenspace types can be categorized and defined in many ways in different cities (Kim *et al.* 2019; Rupprecht & Byrne 2014a). It is important to understand the types of green spaces in the changing cities to plan better these complex landscapes (Threlfall & Kendal 2018). All of the types are part of a city structure and can benefit people and the environment in many different ways.

CONCLUSION

The answers to the research questions were found, and the main findings are presented. Residents of Tartu have similar ideas of w urban wild spaces compared to other studies done about informal green spaces. The classification and typology made in this research also mostly met with the opinions of residents. The perceptions of wild nature in Tartu were primarily positive rather than negative. People valued many aspects of wild nature. The perceptions were also related to preference. While some people liked the wilderness, others did not like the unmaintained look. There were fewer negative feelings mentioned and evaluated. The main concerns about informal urban wild spaces had to do with aesthetic factors. For example, litter or unmanaged vegetation, but also inaccessibility or unsafety. Residents of Tartu visited formal parks more than wild spaces. People visited the areas for doing different activities and liked the spatial factors of natural places like fresh air, quietness and being around nature. As the result shows, wild spaces are still not visited that often, and simple improvements can be made to increase visitation. The main suggestions included making these spaces more accessible, having minimum maintenance. A balanced management practice can meet everyone's preferences. Having better access could increase visitation. Many people have not even visited the areas but making them more accessible is necessary because of the recreational potential.

The main goals of this research were met. However, there are also limitations of this study. The typology did not include very small patches of green areas that can be considered informal spaces in some studies. However, as the aim was to find out the recreational potential, then these spaces do not classify as part of the study. From the perceptual perspective, these areas could also be studied in further research. Seven different types were defined in this study. However, suggestions and conclusions from the results were made for five of the sites. The other two did not receive any feedback. The minus of conducting an online questionnaire is having fewer older respondents. In this study, most respondents were between the ages of 20-40. Older generations are harder to reach.

This research is only the first step in discovering the perceptions of informal wild spaces in Tartu and ways they can benefit people. The typology can be used in further research about informal green spaces, however, the present typology is specific for Tartu. Typical urban ecosystems can be studied separately, for example, urban woodlands, meadows, grasslands, to

get in-depth results. Environmental benefits were not discussed in this research but are also an essential part of the environmental potential of informal green spaces. After finding out the potential of the areas, it can also be researched how informal green spaces are included in the planning processes.

KOKKUVÕTE

Käesoleva uurimuse eesmärk on teada saada, millised on mitteametlike looduslike rohealad Tartus ning milline on tartlaste nägemus ja tajumine nende alade suhtes. Seejärel on võimalik määrata nende alade potentsiaalsus. Uuritakse, millist kasu saavad kohalikud nendes alades viibides ja milliseid positiivseid ning negatiivseid emotsioone tunnevad tartlased looduslikes linna rohealades viibides. Tulemuseks tuuakse välja erinevad soovitusi, kuidas saaks neid alasid täiustada, et kohalikud saaksid veelgi rohkem kasu metsikutes rohealades viibides. Uurimisküsimused aitavad töö eesmärgini jõuda. Need on järgmised:

1. Mis on tartlaste tajumine looduslikust linna rohealadest?
2. Millised positiivsed ja negatiivsed tunded tähtsavad viibides looduslikus linna rohealades?
3. Miks tartlased külastavad ja miks ei külasta looduslikke linna rohealasid?
4. Mis kasu saavad inimesed mitteametlikest looduslikest rohealadest linnades?
5. Miks on mitteametlike rohealade potentsiaal linnades?

Teema valik on aktuaalne, kuna linnastumise tulemusel kaovad olemasolevad looduslikud rohealad linnades. Inimeste tervisele on need alad vajalikud rekreatsiooni ja puhkevõimaluste pakkumise pärast. Ametlikud rohealad nagu pargid ei suuda täielikult asendada mitteametlikke alasid. Mitteametlikud looduslikud rohealad on suuremad alad linnades, kus on spontaanne ja vähem hooldatud taimeistik. Tihti on need alad mahajäetud või on osa uuenduslikust linna laienemise protsessidest. Inimtegevus nendel aladel on minimaalne võrreldes tavapärase ametlike aladega. Inimestel võivad olla negatiivsed vaated nende alade suhtes, sest tihti ei eelistata hooldamata alasid, mis võivad olla halvasti ligipääsetavad või olla ebaturvalised. Küll aga on looduslikel linna rohealadel palju kasu inimeste tervisele. Tihedam kokkupuude loodusega võib tõsta elanike elukvaliteeti.

Uurimuse teostamiseks kasutati metodoloogiaid, mis aitasid soovitud tulemuseni jõuda. Tartu mitteametlikest metsikutest rohealadest koostati tüpoloogia. Tulemuseks toodi välja seitse erinevat tüüpi, milleks olid linna metsamaa, jõeäärne ala, tühi maa/krunt, poolametlik metsapark, rohe äär, kaitstud rohumaa ja mahajäetud maa. Iga tüübi karakterit kirjeldati ja toodi välja kaardil. Koostati küsitlus, mis võimaldas teada saada tartlaste arvamust nendest aladest.

Vastajatelt paluti määrata, milline taimestik, kui palju taimestikku on linna looduslikes rohealades, milliseid hooldus meetodeid kasutatakse, milliseid inimese loodud elemente ja milliseid loomi on looduslikes rohealadel. Järgnevalt paluti määrata, millised üheteistkümnest välja toodud aladest Tartus on looduslikud rohealad. Küsiti, miks ja kui tihti neid alasid külastatakse. Seejärel paluti üks ala seitsmest tüübist valida. Küsida, mis tegevusi nad valitud alal teevad, mida nad väärtustavad ja mida mitte. Viie punkti skaalal paluti hinnata erinevad emotsioonid. Nendeks olid stressi tundmine, sidusus alaga, rõõm, hirm, lõõgastus, rahu, hetkes olemise tunne ja küsiti ka milline on ala maalilisus.

Tulemusteks saadi teada, et tartlastel oli sarnane arusaam metodoloogia peatükis määratud tüpoloogiale, millised on mitteametlikud looduslikud rohealad. Arvamused looduslikest rohealadest Tartus on enamasti positiivsed kui negatiivsed. Vähe negatiivseid arvamusi toodi välja konkreetsete alade kohta. Inimesed väärtustasid paljusid omadusi looduslike rohealade juures. Paljud arvamused olid seotud eelistustega. Näiteks, kui osa inimestele meeldis viibida looduslikes alades, siis teistele ei meeldinud mitte hooldatud välimus. Põhilised mured seotud mitteametlike rohealadega oli seotud esteetilise faktoriga, näiteks prügi olemasolu või mitte hooldatud taimestik, ala ligipääsetavus või ebaturvalisus. Tartlased külastasid tavalisi parke rohkem kui looduslike rohealasid. Neid alasid külastati, et harrastada erinevaid tegevusi ja viibida looduskeskkonnas mitmetel ruumilistel põhjustel. Tulemused näitavad, et mitteametlikke alasid ei külastata nii tihti, kuid seda saab tõsta lihtsate täiustuste tegemise tulemusel. Parandades nende alade ligipääsetavust võib tõsta see külastustihedust ja arvu. Minimaalne hooldamine võib muuta mitteametlikud alad inimeste silmis vastuvõtlikumaks. Balansseeritud hooldamise tulemusel võivad kohtuda rohkemate inimeste eelistused. Paljud tartlased pole külastanud neid alasid ja võimalik, et ei ole teadlikud nende alade potentsiaalsetest rekreatsiooni võimalustest.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1. Questions of online questionnaire (in english).

	Question	Options for answeres
	Open answer questions	
	Option to choose between multiple options	
	Option to select one answer	
	1-5 scale answer	
Section 1. Background information	Age	20 and younger; 21-30; 31-40; 41-50; 51-60; 61-70; 70 and older
	Gender	Male; Female; Other
	How long have you lived in Tartu? (or lived in the past)	Less than 1 year; 1-5 years; More than 5 years; Lived in Tartu most of my life
	In which district do you live?	Tähtvere; Veeriku; Maarjamõisa; Tammelin; Ränilin; Vaksali; Ropka; Ropka industriaal regioo; Raadi-Kruusamäe; Supilin; Ülejõe; Jaamamõisa; Annelin; Ihaste
Section 2. What is wilderness in urban environment for you?	What kind of vegetation is in urban wild spaces?	Trees; Bushes; Grasses; Meadow plants; Water plants; Weeds
	How much vegetation does urban wild spaces have?	Lot of vegetation; Moderate amount of vegetation; Not much vegetation
	How are urban wild spaces managed?	Regularly mowed grass; Mowed grass a few times a year; Cut/pruned trees and bushes; Deadwood removal; Weed removal/control; Not maintained at all
	What kind of man-made elements are there in urban wild spaces?	Asphalt roads; Gravel or paved paths; Spontaneous paths; Street furniture (benches, trashcans); Street lighting; traffic sound; No man-made elements
	What animals are there in urban wild spaces?	Bigger mammals; Small mammals; Birds; Lot of insects; Amphibians and reptiles
Section 3. What do you think are urban wild areas in Tartu?	Which of these areas do you consider urban wild spaces?*	Jänese hiking trail; Raadi cemetery; Greenery of China town; Area within Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila street; Dome Hill park; Area between Anne canal and Emajõgi; Vanemuise park; Raja park; Sadama railway path; Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve; Ihaste forest
	Which of these areas have you visited?	

	How often do you visit urban wild spaces?	Daily; Few times a week; Few times a month; Rarely
	Why do you visit/don't visit urban wild spaces?	
Section 4. Choose one following green area	Choose one area.	Jänese hiking trail; Greenery of China town; Area within Betooni-Ilmatsalu-Ravila street; Raja park; Sadama railway path; Ropka-Ihaste nature reserve; Ihaste forest
	Describe that area. What do you do in that area? What do you value in that area?	
	Did you feel stressed in this area?	
	Did you felt connected to nature in this area?	
	Did you feel joy in this area?	
	Did you feel fear in this area?	
	Did you feel relaxed in this area?	
	Did you feel calm in this area?	
	Did you feel present in this area?	
	Did you find it nice/picturesque?	
	What do you like/dislike about this area? Why?	
	Would you visit it more if something was different? What would it be?	

*Map and pictures of the different green areas presented in the questionnaire.



Appendix 2. Results of a questionnaire presented on the table.

RESPONDENT NUMBER	AGE	GENDER	TIME LIVED IN TARTU	DISTRICT	ELEMENTS										URBAN WILD AREAS										VISIT																						
					Vegetation					Amount	Management				Man-made elements				Animals																												
					Trees	bushes	grasses	meadow p	water p	weed	lot	moderate	few	regularly mowed few times a year	cut/pruned trees	dead wood removal	weed control	not maintained	asphalt road	paved/gravel	spontaneous paths	street lum	street light	traffic noise		no man-made e	big mammals	small mammals	birds	lot of bugs	reptiles and amph.	1. Janese hiking trail	2. Raadi cemetery	3. Chinatown	4. Belooni-lmatsalu-Ravila	5. Toonemägi	6. Anne kanali and Enajõe	7. Vanemuise park	8. Raja park	9. Sadama railway	10. Ropka-haste	11. Ihaste forest	Janese hiking trail				
1	21-30	M	1-5 y	Tähtvere	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1				1																	1	1	1						
2	21-30	F	1-5 y	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												1	1	1				
3	21-30	F	1-5 y	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1							1																		1	1	1				
4	21-30	F	5+	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1																					1	1	1				
5	31-40	M	all/most	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1																				1	1	1				
6	21-30	F	5+	Karlova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1		1																		1	1	1				
7	21-30	M	all/most	Raadi-Kruusamäe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1																				1	1	1				
8	21-30	F	all/most	Ropka			1	1	1									1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													1	1	1			
9	21-30	M	1-5 y	Tähtvere	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1																							1	1	1			
10	41-50	F	all/most	Karlova	1	1	1	1	1			1						1		1																						1	1	1			
11	21-30	F	all/most	Tammelinn	1	1	1	1				1		1		1			1	1	1	1																				1	1	1			
12	21-30	F	1-5 y	Annelinn	1		1	1	1	1	1	1						1					1																			1	1	1			
13	21-30	F	5+	Ülejõe	1	1		1	1			1						1	1																							1	1	1			
14	31-40	F	all/most	Vaksali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1																						1	1	1		
15	21-30	M	1-5 y	Ropka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											1																				1	1	1		
16	41-50	O	all/most	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1														1	1	1		
17	41-50	F	all/most	Raadi-Kruusamäe	1	1	1	1				1						1	1	1	1																						1	1	1		
18	21-30	F	5+	Karlova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1																							1	1	1		
19	21-30	M	5+	Supilinn	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1																										1	1	1		
20	31-40	F	5+	Tähtvere	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1														1	1	1		
21	21-30	F	1-5 y	Maarjamõisa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1																				1	1	1		
22	31-40	F	1-5 y	Tammelinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1			1																				1	1	1		
23	51-60	M	all/most	Veeriku			1				1							1					1																				1	1	1		
24	21-30	F	5+	Ülejõe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1					1																				1	1	1		
25	41-50	F	5+	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1			1	1						1																										1	1	1	
26	21-30	M	1-5 y	Tähtvere	1	1	1					1						1	1	1	1																							1	1	1	
27	21-30	M	5+	Kesklinn	1	1		1			1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1																						1	1	1	
28	21-30	F	all/most	Annelinn	1	1					1							1			1																							1	1	1	
29	21-30	F	5+	Ülejõe	1	1	1	1			1			1	1	1			1	1		1																					1	1	1		
30	21-30	F	all/most	Tammelinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1																										1	1	1	
31	21-30	F	all/most	Ropka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1																							1	1	1	
32	21-30	F	1-5 y	Tähtvere	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	1																							1	1	1	
33	21-30	M	all/most	Ränilinn	1	1						1			1	1	1			1	1		1																					1	1	1	
34	21-30	M	1-5 y	Annelinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														1	1	1		
35	21-30	F	all/most	Veeriku	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1																							1	1	1	
36	21-30	F	1-5 y	Annelinn	1	1		1	1		1			1	1	1	1			1																								1	1	1	
37	21-30	F	1-5 y	Ropka tööstus			1				1							1			1		1																				1	1	1		
38	31-40	M	all/most	Supilinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1		1	1	1	1																					1	1	1	
39	21-30	M	5+	Annelinn	1	1	1				1	1						1		1	1	1																						1	1	1	
40	31-40	F	all/most	Annelinn	1	1	1	1				1						1	1	1	1																							1	1	1	
41	21-30	M	all/most	Tammelinn	1	1					1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1																					1	1	1	
42	21-30	F	5+	Karlova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1																								1	1	1	
43	31-40	F	all/most	Tammelinn	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1		1	1	1																						1	1	1	
44	21-30	F	all/most	Karlova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1		1																						1	1	1	
45	21-30	M	all/most	Kesklinn	1	1	1	1			1	1											1																						1	1	1
46	21-30	F	all/most	Vaksali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1																											1	1	1
47	21-30	M	all/most	Ränilinn	1		1	1				1						1	1	1	1																								1	1	1
48	21-30	M	all/most	Jaamamõisa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1																						1	1	1	
49	21-30	F	5+	Annelinn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1		1																								1	1	1	
50	31-40	F	5+	Karlova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1		1																								1	1	1	
51	21-30	M	all/most	Tähtvere	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																		

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VISITED AREAS											VISITING RATE											1-5 SCALE																																																																	
											How often											Visiting reasons											Don't visit																																																						
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		DISLIKE and CHANGE																																								
		Dislikes																				Suggestions for change																				
RESPONDENT NUMBER	ational potential	Length of path	Not linear path	Surface of path	Lighted path	No artificial light	Big area	Littering	Unmaintained area	Muddy/wet Surface	Narrow path	Noise	Close to car road	Air pollution	Too many people	Scary dog	Not accessible	Forth and back path	Issues with lands owning and land use	Ruined view	Too small	More private/separated	Negative emcions	Not safe	More vegetation	Round path	More paths	Street furniture/ sitting	Surface material	Light traffic road	Cleaner from litter	Maintained	Less maintenance	Guides	Better access	Closer to home	Larger area/longer path	No more artificial	Nicer design	Nothing		
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		6	3	6	1	7	1	9	5	4	2	4	7	4	1	7	6	10	4	8	2	2	1	3	7	14	7	4	7	2	3	2	9	3	4	3	8	8	4	2	24	

Appendix 3. Open question answers.

	Miks külastad/ei külasta metsikuid rohealasid?	Kirjelda valitud ala. Mis tegevusi sellel alal teed? Mida pead sellel alal väärtuslikuks?	Mis sulle meeldib ja ei meeldi selle ala juures? Miks?	Kui midagi oleks teistmoodi, kas sa külastaksid ala rohkem? Mis see oleks?
1	.	Sport, loodus	Puu, lill	Ei ja ei
2	Huvitav kohti avastada. Kui olen korra käinud siis enamasti järgmine kord külastan kohta poole aasta kuni aasta pärast kui kohas on mida avastada.	Saab jalutada, rattaga sõita, vaadelda jõge. Teerada, sild, märgalad, metsaalad	Meeldib selle suurus, võimalused. Võimalus jõuda lhaste sillani ja sealt mööda treppi üles kõndida ja teekonda pikendada.	Kui ma elaks sellele alale lähemal ehk külastaksin seda rohkem.
3	Hea vaheldus linnaelule	Jalutan	Võiks olla rohekm rohelist	rohkem taimestikku
4	Meeldib looduses aega viita, linnapargid jid tihti tee peale.	Mõnused pehme kattega jooksurajad	Meeldib asukoht ja rohelisus, riia maantee oli tihti vali ja ebameeldiv, tavaliselt alustasin jooksuringi selle äärest, sinna oli hea ratas parkida.	Rohkem radasid, erinevat taimestikku
5	Lihtsalt meeldib vahel looduses jõlkuda või rattaga sõita	Pole seal eriti käinud aga see on minu arust kõige metsikumat laadi.	-	-
6	Ei satu jalutama nii pikki tiire. Enamus neist kohtadest asuvad üsna kaugel mu kodukohast.	Vana sadamaraudtee on veel üsna avastamata trajektoor. Raudtee võeti sealt üles vaid mõned aastad tagasi ning inimesed ei ole veel teinud seda osaks enda liikumisteedest, kuigi see ühendab väga olulisi kohti. Mulle meeldib, et tee jooksul saab näha hästi erinevaid keskkondi- piiluda aedadesse, näha kuidas hein kasvab, vaadata tööstuse igapäevaaskeldusi. Olen seal peamiselt ainult jalutanud, aga ka pildistanud päris palju. Ropka mõisa park jääb selle kõrvale kohe ja seal on päris lahe kelgumägi.	Mulle ei meeldi praegune teekatend, sest see pole kõige mugavam jalutamiseks. Seda aga annaks lihtsasti parandada tuues juurde peenema fraktsiooniga killustikku/sõelmeid. Mulle meeldib kõik muu!	Ja, ma külastaksin seda kõvasti rohkem kui teekatend oleks mugav (ka ratastele-käruks mõeldes).

7	Vaikus, jalutamine, sport	Jooksen ja jalutan	Pikk rada, mis viib kvissentalini välja. Pole väga palju inimesi ja kõrvaline ning emajõe kaldal	Ei muudaks midagi
8	Möödamannes satub sinna või käin jalutamas	Matkamine, looduse nautimine, kiirest elust puhkamine	Meeldib raja hooldamata pool. Ei meeldi see, et samat teed pidi peab tagasi minema.	Ringrada võiks olla. Näiteks et raja lõpus läheb siik üle jõe kuid sellest ilmselt võib unistama jäädagi. Samuti võiks hooldamata poole mõni üksik märk olla, et seal võib viibid.
9	Eksin mõnikord ära	Mitte midagi	???	Võibolla?
10	Roheluses on hea olla.	käin jalutamas	Meeldib, et on palju vanu puid, on põõsad ja kõrrelised, tee ääred on niidetud. Ei meeldi see, et vahetus läheduses on moodsa arhitektuuriga "villad". Need rikuvad vaadet.	Vanasti, kui neid moodsaid karp maju polnud, käisin seal tihemini.
11	Hea paik jalutuskäiguks sõpradega	Jalutuskäik või treening	Üleüldiselt meeldib, sest rada on parajalt pikk ja enamjaolt korras, aga eelistaks, kui tegemist oleks ringrajaga.	Ei
12	Rohelus on psühholoogiliselt puhkamiseks kasulik	Rajad, mustikad, marjad. Käin jalutamas ja marje korjamas.	Meeldib see, et on kõrged puud ja värske metsa õhk. Ei meeldi, et seal on vahel palju inimesi.	Kui see oleks suurem.
13	Liikumine looduses, värske õhk, eemal tänavamürast, looduses sportimine	Jalutamine, looduse vaatlemine, jooksmine	Võimalus pikemalt jalutada, vaheldusrikkus	Paremini tähistatud rajad/suunad
14	Puhkamiseks, vabas õhus viibimiseks. Linnasolevad metsikud rohead annavad kõigile võimsluse ilma autot kasutamata looduses käia.	Jalutan. Vaikust, autovaba keskkonda, looduslähedust	Meeldib, et lähedal pole autosid ja jõgi on ka kena. Võiks rohkem metsa olla põldude asemel seal kõrval.	Kui saaks ringi teha selle asemel, et edasi tagasi käia ja kui oleks metsast ala rohkem.
15	Puhkamise eesmärgil	Rattasõit, ühendus ja liikuvus kesklinnaga, jalutamine ja jooksmine. Oluline liikuvuse ja ühenduse tagamiseks nii kesklinna kui muude linnaosade vahel	Eemal autoliiklusest	Rohkem elusloodust
16	Ei ela Tartus. Tartu on muutunud liiga	See on koht, kus julgeks paljalt päikest	Eravaldajate tegevus raudtesillapoolses osas.	Kui taastuks vana looduslik olukord ja

	modernseks. Autostumine, plastmassist inimesed, lokkav kultuuritus, Koroonakriis ja valgusreostuse küllus.	võtta, kala püüda ja paljalt viina juua	Endise Tähtvere valla ametnikud lasid kunagise hea idee ära rikkuda, lubades tõusikutel, spekulantidel ja söödikutel otse Emajõe kaldale oma barakke ehitada. Saatke söödikud siberisse ja vabastage Emajõe luhad inimkonna parasiitidest!	inimestel ei oleks õigust territooriume eravaldusteks nimetada.
17	Jalutan koeraga	Käin koeraga jalutamas	Rahu, vaikus	Kõik ok
18	Et ennast maandada looduse keskel. Väga vajalik, et toimida linna keskkonnas.	Jalutamine, pikniku pidamine, päikse võtmine, looduse jälgimine, raamatu lugemine, sõbradega kohtumine, maalimine, kirjutamine, õppimine.	See on üks koht Tartu lähedal, kus tekib tõesti looduses viibimise tunne.	Lihtsam juurdepääs ja selgem tervik - radade süsteem.
19		Jalutamine, rattasõit, kalapüügivõimalused, vaikus, värske õhk	Nagu igalpool, ei suudeta kaasavõetud prügi endaga kaasa viia :(Et rada oleks puhtam inimeste sodist - eriti raja lõpu pool linnast väljas, kus kalamehed passivad.
20	Vaimseks ja füüsiliseks puhkuseks, linnuvaatluseks, loodushelide kuulamiseks, suvel on lopsaka taimestiku keskel hea olla. Ka lihtsalt selleks, et teha linna sees pikemaid jalutuskäike - liikumine värskes õhus on hea, samas pole ükski neist piirkondadest nii kaugel, et ei saaks seal paari tunniga ära käidud.	Käin Jänese matkarajal jalutamas. Vaatlen binokliga linde, hingan värsket õhku, silmitsen jõge - see on meeldiv ja rahustav ning loominguliselt inspireeriv. Mulle meeldib, et seal on vaheldusrikkust ja seal kohtab mitmesuguseid linnuliike, sest neil on seal mitmekesised pesitsusvõimalused.	Ei meeldi, et kalurid ja lõkketegijad jätavad endast rämpsuhäda - korjan seda vahel üles, kui on võimalik seda kaasa võtta. Samuti kasutavad rada sportivad jalgratturid, kes sõidavad mõnikord ettevaatamatult ja ei lase kella ning eeldavad ikkagi, et jalutaja peab neilt eest ära minema. Jõel mootorpaatidega paarutajad, kes lasevad tühjaks, häirivad ka - loodetavasti ei peleta need peopaadid Supilinna kopraid eemale. Aga need probleemid puudutavad eelkõige kultuuri ja ei sõltu niivõrd konkreetsest kohast. Väga meeldib, et seal ei niideta ja lastakse taimestikul lihtsalt olla. Jänese matkarada võiks viia välja Vorbuse sillani nii, et saaks seal mugavalt liikuda - mina ei lähe aga tavaliselt kaugemale sellest kohast, kus tuleb ette ühe eramaja aia nurk, kus elab üpris tige	Võib-olla ainult see, et kui inimesed jätaksid endast vähem prügi maha, sest seda on kurb näha. Aga samas külastan rada ikkagi hea meelega.

			olemisega koer - sealt mööda minek tekitab küll stressi, kuna ma kardan koeri. Aga jõekallas peaks ju tegelikult liikujatele vaba olema...	
21	Linna rohealadel jalutan harva, põhiliselt ainult siis kui punktist A punkti B jalutades kuskilt lihtsalt möödun. Enamasti viibin looduses (nn. akude laadimiseks) nädalavahetustel maal olles ja linnas ei tunne selleks vajadust.	Jalutan. Seal on ka head võimalused sportimiseks.	Mulle meeldib, et seal kasvab palju puid ja tekib tunne nagu poleks päris linnas.	Ilmselt ei külastaks sagedamini.
22	Külastan kuna 1) meeldib, 2) see kodune meelerahu tunne, mis looduses viibimine annab, 3) kerge kõrvalepõige linnakeskkonnast, 4) maastikevaheldus	Mõnus jalutada, pildistada, kulgeda, seal on ka paar geopeituse aaret + ingressi portaali. Rada on parajalt pikk, mitte liiga lühike. Suureks plussiks on Emajõgi kohe kõrval, see et antud rada just suuremas osas vahetult Emajõe kõrval on annab palju juurde. Üldse on sealt kuni Kroonusillani ka edasi mõnus jalutada linnapoole.	Meeldib raja pikkus, jõevulin kõrval, et rada on pigem looduslik jalgrada, mitte sillutiskividega jm rada. Ei meeldinud üks aiataagune koht, kus aed oli pea veepiirini viidud ja koer aias pääses raja kõrvale. Vorbuse teemad. See et rada terves ulatuses normaalselt läbitav pole	kui rada oleks lõpuni normaalselt läbitav ja kohalikud igaüheõigust jõeäärele rohkem austaksid siis külastaks kindlasti rohkem
23	Meeldib metsik loodus	Mets keset linna. Spordin. Suured puud ja jooksurada	Meeldib puitlaastudest rada ja, et rada on valgustatud. Meeldivad suured puud, linnulaul, vaikus	Ei
24	Külastan, sest vaikus, üksinda olemine, looduses olemine.	Jalutan, naudin värsket õhku. Väärtuslik on see, et on võimalik loodusesse minna, ilma, et linnast välja peaks sõitma.	Meeldib, sest autoteed on kaugel, jõgi lookleb teega koos. Ei meeldi see, et peab edasi-tagasi liikuma.	Rohkem võimalusi eri teid pidi liikuda.
25	Et nautida liikumist, loodushääli, värsket õhku!	Matkamine, ujumine, kalastamine, vee voolu jälgimine	Vahelduslikkus	Midagi pole vaja muuta
26	Rahustav treenif või jalutuskäik	Jooksen, eraldatud, vähene müra, looduskaunis	Metsik tsinestik	Raja pikkus võiks olla pikem
27	Adekvaatse pinnasega	Jooksen	Ma tegelt antud kohtadega väga kursis ei olegi. Oleksin Anne kanali	Kui see moodustaks ringi, oleks terves mahus joostes läbitav

	jooksuradade olemasolu pärast.		äärsest alast rääkinud, kuid see vist ei ole päris metsik loodus.	ning raja lõpus (edasi pole läinud) ei paikneks kurja koera.
28	Ei ole aega	Seal saab joosta, trenni teha, jalutada ja lastelgi oma tegevused	Ei meeldi, et nii sõidutee ääres. Meelsib, et ruumi on ära kasutatud	Ei oska öelda
29	Et nautida looduse ilu, imetleda taimi, puhata suurest linnamürast	Käin seal jooksmas, väga meeldiv, et ei ole asfalteeritud rada, naturaalne pinnas on mõnusam, samuti käin seal jalutamas, loodust imetlemas. See rada on mõnus, tekitab veidi tunnet, et ei oleksi linnas. Pean oluliseks ka seda, et seal lastakse taimedel vabalt kasvada, seega võib seal raja kõrval näha, nt erinevaid lilli vms.	Ei meeldi, kui teised inimesed on lõkkeplatside juurde prügi vedelema jätnud. Ning kohati on suvel raja kõrval liiga kõrged kõrvenõgesed, et on raske rada mööda edasi minna. Kehv on ka see, et rada pole täies pikkuses normaalselt läbitav, ehk suured kraavid on halvad. Meeldib see, et rada ei ole sirge, ehk looklev tee annab Imamoodi võlu juurde, ka veidi vaheldub loodus raja kõrval on boonuseks (küll on võsa, kuusemetsakest, kuid samas ka kaugusesse ulatuvaid põlde).	Kui üle kõikide kraavide oleks normaalne sillake, siis jalutaksin seal rohkem, siis saaks veel pikemaid jalutuskäike teha. Kõrvenõgeseid võiks ka suve jooksul raja ääres piirata, et vähemalt rada oleks vaba. Aga muud palju ei muudaksi. Jänese matkarada on iseenesest väga mõnus koht kus käia.
30	Külasthan, kuna need metsikumad, kui tava pargid ja huvitavamad.	Jalutamine, jooksmine, rattaga sõitmine, talvel suusatamine. See on suur park kodu lähedal ja osa pargist on väikesed rajakesed, mille ümber pole nii aktiivselt hooldatud ehk seal tekib suurem tunne, nagu oleksid metsas.	Omapärased puud, suur ala, väljõusaal. Ei meeldi, et nii suure tee ääres, aga on olemas kus oled ja selle mure lahendamiseks võib teistesse parkidesse või hoopis linnast välja minna.	Loodetavasti ei ehitata see maju täis. Pargid siiski Tartu kopsud :)
31	Võimalus olla looduses linna lähedal/sees.	Jalutan koeraga. Vana sadamaraudtee võiks muutuda kergliiklusteeks koos poolmetsiku pargiga.	Alan pole ei metsik ega korrastatud.	Kergliiklustee rajamine ja ala pühendamine täielikult jalgsi ja rattaga liikujatele.
32	Külasthan, set ei meeldi tehiskeskonnad. Võiks rohkem olla niitmata alasid linnaruumis	Jalutan, ligipääsu ehk ühendused, mitte kõvekatttega pind	Meeldib, et ei ole elukoast kaugel	Istumispinke võiks rohkem olla
33	Jalutamine	Koeraga jalutamine	Meeldib, et on rohkem eraldatud	Ei ole
34	Kui tahaks metsa minna, läheks päris metsa	Mõnus asfalt-kergliiklustee	Hea rahulik	Võiks veel suurem või pikem olla

35	pole aega	jooksmine	kodu lähedal	rohkem hooldatud võiks olla
36	Hetkel ei satu metsikute aladele tihti	Hetkel veel ei ela sellel alal aga tunnen uhkust, et sinna on rajatud maheaiand ning hinnatakse loodust.	Hetkel on seal liiga palju asfal teed ning suurem loodus tunnetus kaob	Ümbruses olevad tühermaal võiks korrastada, et ei tekiks tihikuid, kus keegi võiks sind valitseda kõndides.
37	Ei jää tee peale	Kõnnin sellest mööda vahel linna kõndides. Otseselt, ei oska midagi väärtuslikuks tuua.	Ma pole julgenud mööda seda kõndida, kartes, et see pole vb lubatud.	Kui seal oleks hea kõnnitee/kergliiklustee siis jalutaks või käiks rattaga sõitmas.
38	Emotsionaalne laeng	eriilmelised segmendid, jõe lähedus, koprad	ei meeldi paadikanalid, milles tulepääs on takistatud	lahendatud vaidlused maaomanikega
39	pole päris kindel kuidas üldse defineerida "metsik roheala".	läbisõit	sealt saab läbi sõita	eip
40	Pole aega, talvel oli pime	Jalutan, kuulan linde, jälgin oravaid, naudin vaikust. Väärtustan selle ala suurust ja liigirohkust.	Meeldib selle ala suurus ja väga paljud teerajad, saab igakord uusi radu ja kohti avastada. Väga meeldib lindude ja oravate rohkus ning ka kannud/mahakukkunud puud, kus peal saab istuda ja puhata.	Annelinna poolne juurdepääs on kevadel kohadeti vesine/niiske, milleks võib-olla pole jalatseid valides valmis olnud.
41	Kokkusattumusel.	Rajal saab joosta, sõita rattaga, ujuda, grillida.	Otseselt midagi häda ei ole.	Rada võiks pikem olla.
42	Vaba aja veetmiseks. Linnast puhkamiseks. Sportimiseks. Sõpradega aja veetmiseks.	Jalutamine. Sportimine.	Palju suuri puid, rohelus, kevaditi lilled - rahustav ja rõõmustav. Pigem ei meeldi linnamüra ja mõningane tänavalt tulev õhusaaste, aga seda pigem vähe.	Kui asuks mulle lähemal ja oleks veidi suurem. Samuti mõned osad muutuvad niiskel ajal üsna poriseks.
43	Liigirikkam, vähem linna- ja rohkem loodusheliseid, naudin looduslähedasemat ilmet ("rohekõrb" maniküüritud muru näol ja põõsavaba park teevad pigem kurvaks)	Jalutan lastega, kasutame mänguväljak-jõusaali, piknikud puude vahel, lindude vaatlemine	Et seal on põõsad ja selline pigem loomuliku metsa tunne mitmes kohas, kodule lähedal, jalutatakse koertega- tore uudistada, linnulaul	Rohkem põõsaid ja veel vähem hoolitsetud alasid võiks olla
44	seal on hea jalutada	jalutan, istun sõpradega kuskil raja ääres	rada paiguti üsna kitsas ning teisi inimesi on seetõttu raske vältida	kui oleks jõe ääres mõned kuivad kohad kus istuda, näiteks mõni palk või pink
45	Tänasest saab 😊	Matk, jook, treening. Rahu, värskus, vesi, energia.	Tbh pole ammu käinud. Kui käisin siis oli veidi sopane kevadel aga nn	Pingid istumiseks prügikastid tee peal parem tee. Kuid usun,

			teine küsimus vastab sellele küsimusele.	et vahepeal pingid ja prügikastid siis juba annaks palju väärtust juurde.
46	Jalutan koeraga	Jalutan koeraga. Meeldib, et on olemas rohked rajad, kõrged puud ning samas ka prügikastid (sissetulles)	Meeldib, et on vaikne, looduslik, vähe inimese poolt niidetud/pügatud. Ei meeldi, et ala nii väike on ja võiks võibolla mingi umbmäärane ala kaart olla.	Ainult siis kui ise elaksin lähemal, külastasin rohkem.
47	Jalutamiseks, aja viitmiseks	Jooksmine, jalutamine. Piisavalt hooldatud ja linna lähedal	Meeldib rohelus, tunne nagu oleks linnast väljas ehkki oled tegelikult üsna linna ja tsivilisatsiooni sees.	Külastaksin rohkem kui tagumine osa rajast oleks paremini hooldatud.
48	Külastan, sest kui puudub auto loodusesse minekuks siis on lähimad metsikud rohealad hea võimalus selleks.	Jooksen ja käin naisega jalutamas seal.	Ei meeldi liigne liiklus ratastega ja mahavisatud prügi. Meeldib vaikus ja jõe ääres istuda. Hea koht jooksmiseks ja jalutamiseks	Puidust prügikastid panna teatud vahemaadele ja eriti kalastuskohtadesse.
49	Meeldib looduses joosta ja sobiva tee korral rattaga sõita.	Käin jooksmas, kuid pean paari km pärast tagasi pöörduma, sest rada on liiga võssa kasvanud ja lähedal olevas majas on väga hirmutavad koerad. Rattaga saab ainult väga lühikese maa sõita. Naudin rajal Emajõe lähedust, linnulaulu ja naturaalsemat ümbrust kui linnapargid pakuvad.	Eraldatus linnast., Emajõe lähedus, metsik loodus, linnulaul. Ei meeldi uusrikaste tekitatud takistused rajal kaevatud kraavide näol ja nende koerad kohe raja ääres.	Rada läbitavamaks, kraavidele sillad või need kaotada, võsa tagasi lõigata, rohtu niita raja peal tihemini. Kontrollida, et koerad ei pääse matkajatele ligi.
50	Rahu ja vaikus. Vesi. Kõndimine. Siis kui oli vaba aega.	Jalutamine. Uued kohad uudistamiseks ja avastusretkeks. Ei leia, et tuleks valida vaid üks. Kõik need on erinevad ja erineva hoolitsusega. Jäneserada on üks kehvas olukorras radu, minu arvates.	Ohtlik. Sellepärast valingi mingi pargi või veel kaugema emajõe ala. Oleneb mis tuju on ja kuhu jalad viivad	Vb. Täpselt teisel pool tehti korda nõ ja seal on väga suur liikuvus. Kahjuks võiks olla pool teest liivatee vms ja teine ratturitele. Kui ei ole ohtu jõkke kukkumiseks siis on hea. Aga pole ammu käinud. Suhtumine ja arvamine ajaga muutub :)
51	Et saada loodusele lähemale ja veidi eemale inimestest. Vähem müra ja rohkem looduslikke hääli. Meelerahu tekitamiseks.	Jalutan, sõidan rattaga, pildistan, jooksen, puhkan. Väärtuslik on minimaalne hooldus	Meeldib metsikus, lineaarsus	Kui oleks vähem visuaalset müra ala ümber või kui need oleksid ilusamad nagu näiteks traataia asemel puitaed

52	Ratta sõit	Mtb	Lahtised suured koerad	Jätaks nii kui on
53	Maastikuratas ja kardio	Kohalikud entusiastid on maastikuratta rajad rajanud.	Meeldib mets, ei meeldi koerad.	Ei muudaks midagi, seal käib niigi palju inimesi.
54	Naudin jalutuskäike erinevates paikades.	Jalutan	Eriti meeldisid väikesed silakesed, mis oleksid mõjunud paremini, kui nad oleks puidust olnud või sis üldse ripsillad. Ei meeldi see, et osad inimesed ei tunne igaüheõigust.	Alal võiks olla ringkäik. Hetkel on raja loomulik lõpp lhaste sillal, mis on pigem ebameeldiv püant.
55	Metsikutel rohealadel vaim puhkab kõige paremini. Metsikutel rohealadel käin harva, sest linnas tegelikult ei ole neid. Ropka ja lhaste alasid tuleb vaatama minna.	Käin jalutamas.	Metsiku looduse osad meeldivad enim, hoolitsemata ja mitmekesine loodus. Ei meeldi, et aeg-ajalt on rajal ka väga kahtlaseid inimesi, kuid see on kahjuks linnas paratamatu. Kahtlases joobeseisundis vmt inimesed ei võimalda alati rahu tunnet tunda või ka stressi maandada.	Metsikust oleks rohkem vaja, sest mida mitmekesisema loodus, sest rahustavamalt see mõjub.
56	Mulle meeldivad just metsikumad rohealad, sealne suhteline vaikus ja rahu. Looduslik keskkond mõjub tasakaalustavalt meeleolule. Jälgin meelsasti looduse koostoimimist ja aastaegade vaheldumist, vaatlen linde, lilli, puude rohelist, hingan puhast õhku. Linnast väljasõiduks looduslikku keskkonda ei jätku tihti aega ja ka materiaalseid võimalusi.	Raja pargis on ilus vanade pärnapuude alee ja ka metsikum puutumata väike puudesalu. Neid mõlemaid peangi väärtuslikuks. Kasutan Raja pargi terviserada kepikõnni harrastamiseks. Kevadel nopin mõned lilleõied.	Raja pargi juures meeldib mitmekesisus, kõrged ja eakad puud vahelduvad lagedamate niidualadega ja siis on võimalik astuda läbi metsiku tihedama pargiosa. Ei meeldi tiheda liiklusega terviseraja Riia maantee äärne osa, seda osa ma väldin. Kahjuks on ehitatud pargi pindala vähendavaid eramaju ja neid lisandub tõenäoliselt veel	Praegu on olukord väga hea. Kui ei oleks Raja parki, siis ma kepikõnniga ei tegelekski. Loodan, et park jäetakse alles oma praegusel kujul.
57	Tore on Liisiga seal ringi käia ja pilte teha, et pärast seda küsimustikku täita :)	Sest see on kodule kõige lähemal	Meeldib, see et see on puutumata. Ei meeldi kui see on täiesti hooldamata, ehk inimesed oma prügi sinna viinud näiteks.	Praegu on hüva.
58	Töö tõttu läbisõidul	Jalutasin, sõitsin rattaga. Mets, kuhu saab minna linnast lahkumata	Meeldib metsik mulje. Ei meeldi, et tahetakse maha võtta	Ei oska öelda

59	Mulle meeldivad need alad sportimiseks (nt jooksmiseks on lemmikrada Anne kanali ja Emajõe vahelisel alal), linnakärast eemale pääsemiseks, kui pole võimalik sõita päris linnast välja.	Käin seal jooksmas, sõpradega jalutamas, rattaga sõitmas, piknikku pidamas. Kevadel on seal tore vaadata kevade tärkamist (pajuurvad ja pungad puudel). Meeldib jõe lähedus, ilusad vaated.	Meeldib, et see on võrdlemisi puutumata ala, kus on tee peal vaid mõned inimtegevuse märgid. Samas on rada suhteliselt korralik, sobib nii jooksmiseks, jalutamiseks kui rattasõiduks. Rada on väga ilus - jõe ääres, möödub ilusatest põldudest/heinamaadest.	Ei muudaks midagi
60	Eelistan linnast väljas looduses käia	Jalutan. Jõe äär, roheline.	See rada ei ole enam nii pikk kui vanasti. Inimtekkelised kanalid on teel ees.	Sillad üle kanalite, et saaks kaugemale minna.
61	Kuskil peab ju jalutama.	Jalutan.	Võiks olla ringtee, et ei peaks tagasi tulema sama rada. Meeldib, et on jõe ääres.	Vaata eelmist vastust.
62	Elan lähedal ning mulle väga meeldib nõ looduse lähedus, mõnus on jalutada ja märgata erinevaid taimi läbi aastaegade ja kuidas keskkond muutub.	jalutan, olen jõe ääres grillinud ning niisama pingil istunud ning suveilma nautinud.	kahjuks ei ole piisavalt prügikaste ning tihti leiab suvel seal üsna palju prügi.	ei oska öelda, mis veel rohkem sinna viiks - soovitsin lihtsalt rohkem prügikaste lisada.
63	Käin üldse harva parkides	Olen kõndinud	Meeldivad rohkem hooldatud kohad	Puhtam
64	Jalutan	Suusatada, joosta, jalutada	Ok	Ei
65	Jalutamiseks	Tervisesport, jalutamine	Roheline	Auto müra pole parki kuulda.
66	hinge- ja meelerahu annab	jalutaksin ja ehk vahel ka maaliks	on paraja jalutuskäigu kaugusel kodust	mida rohkem metsas olemise tunnet tekib, seda rohkem tahaksin minna
67	Ikka tore jalutada	Vahel käin asja pärast läbi, vahel jalutan niisama töölt sinna. Tore vaikselt koht lihtsalt.	Lihtsalt üks tore tuust rohelist :) Ei oska midagi negatiivset nimetada.	Ei tule midagi pähe.
68	Jalutamine	Kalastus	Meeldib emajõgi	Vaevalt
69	Meeldib jalutada looduses mitte betoonlinnas. Hetkel seoses kooli lõpetamisega käin vähem, kuidu käisin tihedamini.	Jooksen, jalutan, sõidan rattaga. Väärtuslikuks pean linnamüürist eemal olemist, kaunist loodust, vee vulinat ja linnulaulu.	Meeldib, et seal on looduslikud rajad kaugemale minnes ja saab käia erinevaid radu, ei pea edasi-tagasi käima. Meeldib, et park on mitmekülgne - on konkreetsemaid hooldatud radu pinkidega ja siis on kaugemal	Kui see oleks kodule lähemal, käiks tihedamini.

			jalgrajad, mis on ilmselt isetekkelised. Ei meeldi, et ilusate ilmadega on seal palju rahvast ja raja linnapoolses otsas on vahel päris tihe olemine.	
70	Need tekitavad rohkem looduses olemise tunde kui korrastatud pargid, ilma et peaks linnast välja sõitma.	Olen teinud Raja pargis trenni (välijõusaali varustusega) ja sellest läbi jalutanud. Pean väärtuslikuks mitmekülgseid sportimisvõimalusi.	Meeldib, et ala on suur ja sellevõrra lihtsam eirata ümbritsevat linna, samuti palju liikumisruumi ja rohelist. Samas võiks see olla ehk rohkem eraldatud, näiteks autosid on ikka kuulda ja näha.	Kui see oleks veel 'metsikum', oleks see erilisem, võrreldes suvalise pargiga.
71	Ei ole nagu sattunud eriti külastama, põhjust ei teagi, on muid tegemisi.	Könnin. Seal on suured puud.	Meeldib, et linnas olles saab olla nagu metsas.	Ei külastaks, see on kodust kaugel.
72	Hobiga seoses	Jalutan	Meeldib	Ei ole
73	Meeldib	Jalutan	Hea jalutada	Ei
74	Jalutamiseks, pisikeste lastega jänkude otsimiseks (jälgi mööda kõndmine)	Pikk rada Emajõe kaldal koos puhkeplatsidega. Saab ka kalastada.	- Olmerpügi hulk ei meeldi. - Ligipääsetavus (kaugus suurest linnast) on ainult ühest otsast (autoparkla). + Puhkeplatse on mitmeid, nendest puudust ei tule.	Ligipääs (autoparkla) lhaste pool. Võiks olla võimalus ringi käia sillast-sillani mööda mõlemat kallast!
75	Teen tervisesporti ja naudin loofuse ilu	Tervisesport	Kaunis loodus ja linnulaul vahepeal liiga palju rahvast	Vähem rahvast
76	Hea jalutada	Jalutan, jälgin jõge	Mõnus loodus, aga kardan, et näen laipu seal	Poleks enesetapjate meelispaik, siis käiksin ka õhtuti
77	Jalutan koeraga, mõnus ja vaba tunne, kui kaugemale metsa minna ei saa.	Jalutan koeraga, kuulan linnulaulu ja vaikust (õhtuti).	Meeldib vana raudtee kõrval Ropka park, mis jaguneb kahele poole teed. Avar, vanad puud, taimestik ja rahulik koht, eriti õhtuti.	Vana raudtee ala korda tehtud ja parki laiendatud.
78	Jalutan koeraga	Kasutan punktist A punkti B jõudmiseks. Jalutan koeraga. Väärtulikuks pean poensiaali tulevase kergliiklustee, sinna juurde kuuluva rikkaliku haljastuse ja vajaliku taristuse tekkeks	Meeldib suvine/hilissuvine rinnuni heinamaa.	Jätkaksin ilmselt sama külastusintervalliga
79	Rahustab.	On piisavalt suur ala, inimesed ei ole üksteisel kandades. Põhiliselt jalutan, sõidan rattaga, seal	Kõik meeldiv on eelnevalt kirjeldatud.	Kasutasin Jänese rada, kui ta oli veel n-ö välja arendamata ja kastutan ka edaspidi. Mulle meeldib see nii

		lähedal käin ujumas. Meeldib, et on tehtud radu juurde, on muutunud käidavamaks. Ei ole igav rada, saab nimekohaselt teha jänesehaake. Loodus on armas, meeldib, et on näha ka kaugemaid vaateid.		nagu ta praegu on. Loodan, et seda liialt ära ei klanita.
80	Meeldib kõndida puhtas looduses ja automüra eemal	Looduslikult kaunis, puhas õhk. Saab matkata, joosta, suusatada, rattaga sõita. Meeldib jõe lähedus, mis mõjub emotsionaalselt hästi. Hea on kuulata vee voolamise häält või jää murdumist.	Meeldib, et ta paikneb niivõrd lähedal, aga samas tekib täiesti linnast eemal olemise tunne. Hea, et puudub kunstlik valgustus, saab paremini olla osa loodusest ja nautida ka kuuvalgust. Ebameeldivat ei oska välja tuua.	Praegusel kujul on väga hea!
81	stressi leevendus	kepikõnd	linnamyra	puid pöösad rohkem
82	Linnakärast eemal, vaiksemad paigad.	Emajõe äärne kohati suhteliselt kitsas rada, vaadetega jõe. Aeg-ajalt kaob rada ära, tuleb üle hüpata kraavidest vms. Palju taimi, puid ja pöösaid. Linnulaul ja kalamehed.	Tahumatu ja hooldamata rada. Päril loodus, nii nagu on.	Rada võiks olla isegi pikem ja ekstreemsem.
83	pole aega	jalutan vankriga	ei meeldi mahajäetud räämas majad, meeldib kõrghaljastus	kõrval on hooldamata hooned, kus elavad kodutud- see ei suurenda just turvatunnet
84	Ma lihtsalt ei oleks ise eeltoodud näiteid metsikute rohealadena klassifitseerinud (ainus erand ehk Emajõe Annelinna-poolne kallas). Küllastan neist muidu küll ikka igal nädalal midagi. Mõned jäävad tavapärasele tee (eelkõige linnasisesed pargid), mõned jäävad jalutuskäikudel teele.	Valitud ala on justkui oaas loodus keset linna. Olen käinud seal jalutamas ja rattaga sõitmas. Väärtuslikuks pean ala suurust, hõredat liiklust (s.t. võrdlemisi vähe teisi inimesi), vaateid üle jõe.	Meeldib see, et saab sisuliselt olla justkui looduses, ehkki tegelikult oled linna piirides. Meeldib mööda jõe kallast kulgamine. Meeldivad puhkepingid jõe ääres, vaatega Ropkale. Meeldib mõnusalt looklev rajake. Meeldib, et ala on piisavalt suur, et sinna saab suisa mitu tundi kaotada. Ei meeldi ümbritsev prügi. Ei meeldinud ka paar kohta, kus pidi läbi kõrge niitmata heina sumpama (puugid!), eelistan seetõttu alati raja peal viibida	Küllastaksin seda ilmselt rohkem eelkõige siis, kui see kodule lähemal oleks ning kui alal olev rada moodustaks loogilise ringi, mitte ei peaks sama teed mööda tagasi tulema

85	Mulle meeldib loodus, värske õhk ja jalutamine.	Jalutan, suusatan, pildistan, korjan ravimtaimi, puhkan	Mulle meeldib, et see ala on metsik, puutumatu, saan leida täiesti eraldi olemise nurgakesi ja "oma paiku".	Kui see oleks minu kodule Ropka tööstusrajoonis lähemal, käiksin seal veel sagedamini. Või kui minu linnaosas oleks sama kaunis koht, käiksin ka seal sageli.
86	Vahel liigun sealt läbi sihtkohta jõudmiseks. Vahel jalutamise, värske õhu hingamise ja sõpradega/perega ajaveetmise eesmärgil. Toomemäel on ka üritusi toimunud.	Harva, kuid olen käinud jalutamas, pilditamas loodust. Kevadel-suvel on seal palju linnulaulu. Teatud aegadel ilusaid lilli, rohelist. Mõnes kohas ka pinke, kus istuda.	Meeldib - see, mida ka väärtustan: rohelus, linnulaul jms. Ei meeldi - kui pean üksi minema mingit rada pidi, kuid ei tunne rada ja kardan äraeksimist. Palava ilmaga rajad, kus pole nii palju varju, et end päikese eest peita.	Kui ma elaksin lähemal sellele kohale. Kui ma oleks teadlikumalt füüsiliselt aktiivne. Ja naudiks rohkem metsikumas looduses olemist.
87	Külasthan värske õhu saamiseks ning sportlikel eesmärkidel.	Sel alal on tehtud spordiring ümber pargi, on võimalik teha umb 1.5km ring ning ringi keskel on samuti palju sportimise võimalusi. Välijõusaal jne. Ala ei ole liiga hooldatud, mis teebki selle huvitavamaks, et vahel jooksvad puudel oravad.	Meeldib, et seal on palju võimalusi sportimiseks ning et alal on säilinud palju loodust.	Kuna see on siiski Riia mnt kõrval siis müra tase on natuke kõrgem kui tahaksin.
88	To breath fresh air, physical and mental health, distress	Go for a walk, observe the nature sound, seeing children's playing creates your own memories.	I like the walking paths, and nature.	Nope
89	Peace	I like how plants take over manmade elements	Noise	More paths
90	Värskema õhu ja õueskäigu eesmärgil.	Tegemist on ilusa tiheda metsaga, mida peab iga hinna eest hoidma. Loodud on liikumisvõimalused nii jalgsi kui ka rattasõiduks. Talvel saab võimalusel ka suusatada. Loodud võimalus üldfüüsiliseks treeninguks. Lisaks võrkpalliplats jm pallimängude võimalused.	Kõik eelpool nimetatud hüved selle metsa suhtes on olulised. Tegemist on linnalähedase kohaga metsas käia ja natukeseks loodust nautida. Just linnaläheduse tõttu on tegemist mõnusa ja olulise kohaga.	Kui aega ja viitsimist sinna minekuks oleks rohkem, siis külastaks tihedamini.
91	Üldiselt jäävad metsikud rohealad liiga kaugale ja siis	Mõnus, loodusele lähedasem koht, kus saab jalutada ja	Mulle meeldib, et seal saab hõlpsalt liikuda, aga rohelusest on puudu.	Võiks olla suurem, ulatuda Veerikule/kuskile teise

	pole indu/tuju, et sinna minna.	lihtsalt omi mõtteid mõelda. Hea on, et seal on rada, aga puid võiks pisut rohkem olla.		linnaosa lähedale ka välja.
92	Pole inimesi. Linnas sees vaiksem ja looduslikKUM keskkond	Jalutan üksi või koos kellegagi. Väärtustan vaikust, rahu, tühjust, puutumatus.	Meeldib lähedus linnale, kiire ligipääs. saab kiiresti linnast loodusesse hüpata. Märjal ajal halb läbitavus.	Meeldibki puutumatus, ei tohiks muuta. Alaga on kõik hästi, ise peab valmis olema (4 km pikk rada, arvestada riietust, pimeduse saabumist)
93	värske õhk, pingete maandamiseks	jalutan, vaatlen loodust	Ei meeldi kui RMK teeb lageraiet ja hävitab sellega aastakümneid/-sadu arenenud looduslikku kooslust	Rajad võiks olla paremini hooldatud
94	Värske õhk ja loodus meeldib mulle	Ma käin seal jooksmas ja seal olevas välijõusaalis trenni tegemas	Mulle meeldib et see on lähedal ühikale ja seal on mõnus rahulik trenni teha	Ei oskagi öelda nii
95	Liikumise ja looduse vaatlemise eesmärgil	Käin kõndimas	Meeldib, et rada on hooldatud. Ei tundu täiesti turvaline.	Parem valgustus.
96	Käin jalutamas.	Seal matkan, pean piknikku. Väärtuslikuks pean seda, et saab pikalt kõndida ja loodust nautida.	Mulle ei meeldi mudased teed, sest ma ei taha, et jalanõud väga mustaks saavad. Meeldib värske õhk, seal on hea hingata.	Ei.
97	Raja pargis käin jooksmas teatud perioodi vältel aastas. Teistes kohtades pole mul erilist mõtet käia.	Raja pargis on erinevate hooldatusasemetega osasid. Seal on erinevaid teid ja radu. Seal on treenimis- ja puhketaristut. Käin jooksmas/treenimas. Väärtuslikuks pean eelnevalt mainitud asju ja et seal on esindatud puid ja põõsaid suhteliselt paljudest liikidest, mis annavad arvukalt võimalusi eluks potentsiaalselt paljudele loomadele.	Mulle meeldib ala suurus ja mitmekesisus. Mulle ei meeldi, et seal liigub kahtlaseid inimesi ja seltskondi.	Võib-olla kui seal oleks veel rohkem puu- ja põõsaliike.
98	Hea tuju ja vaime lõõgastumise jaoks	Jalutamine, puude vaatamine	Suured puud	Pimedas pigem ei läheks, äkki valgustus
99	Vaheldus kontori elust.	Jalutan	Lähedus kodust. Vb liiga populaarne.	Ei.
100	Meeldib looduses	Käin vahel jooksmas. Meeldivad vanad puud	Meeldivad vanad puud	Kõik sobib
101	Saab näha looduse mitmekesisus	Kõnnin vaikus ja hingam värske õhku,	Vaikus ja looduse lõhnad	Selles kohas kõik on OK!

		vaatan taimed, putukad ja muud		
102	sportimiseks, aga ma ei külasta neid kõiki, sest liiga kaugel,	Tervisesporti olen teinud, jooksmas ning rattaga sõitmas käinud. Mulle meeldib sealne loodus, männipuud ja sealne männipuude lõhn	Meeldib loodus ning läbi metsa kulgevad rajad. Ei meeldi, et inimesed on prahti maha visanud, aga seda leidub õnneks üha vähem.	Pigem kui see oleks mu kodukohale lähemal, siis külastaksin kindlasti antud ala rohkem
103	Pole eesmärki sinna minemiseks.	Ma ei tea ühtegi nendest aladest :S Ei tee ühelgi mitte midagi, ei oska midagi väärtuslikuks pidada.	Taas - ei oska vastata nende alade kohta.	-